The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Supreme Court Decides the Ordinance Submitting the Constitution to a Vote of the People, so Far as it Relates to Philadelphia, Void.

Meeting of the Constitutional Executive Committee at Harrisburg To-Night.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1873.

The Supreme Court met at noon to-day, when Chief Justice Agnew delivered the opinion of the Court, that the ordinance submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people, so far as relates to the city of Philadelphia, be void. This takes the election out of the hands of the Commissioners appointed by the Constitution to hold the election, and leaves it with the regular election board. All our good and law-abiding citizens feel disappointed at the decision.

A meeting of the citizens will be called at an early day to appoint vigilance committees to watch the ballot boxes on the day of election, as it is well known that the corruptionists intend importing from New York and other cities all the repeaters they can find, and vote down the New Constitution. A meeting of the Executive Committee appointed by the Constitutional Convention has been called to meet at the Lochiel House, in Harrisburg, to-morrow (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock. President Walker has been telegraphed for, and will be there.

NIXON.

(By Associated Press.)
PHILADELPHIA, November 5.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Judge Agnew delivered the opinion, in which all the Judges concurred, confirming the election commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention from acting. The decision is to the effect that the Constitutional Convention had not the extensive powers it had attempted to assert, and that it had been guilty of an act of attempted usurpation of authority in setting aside the election system prescribed for this city, and inaugurating a new one, under which elections for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution should be conducted.

THE STORM.

Great Destruction of Property in the West.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Advices from the surrounding country show that the damage to houses, fences, &c., from the late gale was considerable.

At Dayton, Ohio, a large brick building, one hundred and fifty by fifty feet, four stories high, occupied by a screw factory, was razed to the ground. It was a structure of a substantial one, the walls being eighteen inches thick. The damage is estimated at ten thousand dollars. The roof of Peregrinis' machine shop was blown off. A number of wooden houses and sheds in different parts of the town were blown down. In the country near Dayton, long lines of fences were leveled. One large barn was moved several feet from its foundation. Mrs. Hill's barn, on the Dayton pike, was completely demolished, and for half a mile at one point all the fences were blown down. A frame cottage was blown from one side of the pike to the other.

At Laurel, Indiana, houses were blown down, many unroofed, and a great amount of damage done. A car was blown off the side track near Fort Wayne, on the Wabash Railroad. The fast line ran into it. No one was injured.

At Mount Earth, Ohio, a planing mill was unroofed; also a railroad depot. Everywhere the streams are reported rising rapidly.

At Boston, Ky., the booms of the Licking River Lumber Company were broken by the sudden rise in the Licking river, and from one thousand to one thousand five hundred logs were washed away. A rise of twenty-two feet at the headwaters of the Licking river was reported yesterday.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—Reports from business points throughout the West state that much damage has been done to property by the storm of Wednesday night. For many miles fences have been blown down, trees uprooted, &c.

Terrific Gale in Canada.

TORONTO, December 5.—A terrific gale passed over Oshawa yesterday. Several churches and many dwellings were uncofed and a number of buildings prostrated.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 5, 1873.

Almost an Ocean Disaster.

The *Evening Post* says that the steamship Britain, which returned to-day with six feet of water in the hold, sprung a leak in the coal bunker at noon yesterday, when one hundred and fifty miles out, and was obliged to put back.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 170,559 bales; last year, 140,771; total to date, 1,136,680; last week, 1,233,541. Exports during the week, 92,478; last year, 78,908; total to date, 517,732; last year, 599,916. Stock at all United States ports, 480,518; last year, 466,548; stock at all interior towns, 100,181; last year, 90,400; stock at Liverpool, 487,000; last year, 382,090; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 174,000; last year, 121,000.

The Beecher-Tilton-Bowen Scandal.

Plymouth Church was densely crowded to-night, it being made known that at the business meeting questions relative to the Beecher-Tilton-Bowen scandal would be brought up and acted upon. Mr. Raymond offered a series of resolutions, to the effect that Plymouth Church is an independent organization, and permits no interference in its internal affairs. Mr. Beecher spoke in favor of the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Grinnell & Co.'s Case.

George Bird Grinnell & Co. appeared in Court to-day and stated that they had agreed with nearly all their creditors for the withdrawal of bonds, replevin proceedings, and asked for an order, which was granted, that the Register take testimony, and report on the discontinuance of proceedings.

State and County Courts Adjourned.

The State and County Courts adjourned to-day out of respect to the memory of the late Judge Peckham.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 5, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

New England, the Middle States and lower region, northerly to westerly winds, with cloudy weather and areas of snow, followed by less cloudiness and continued low temperature on Saturday.

The upper lake region, and thence southward to the Ohio valley, light to fresh, variable winds generally clear or clearing weather, possibly light snow in the lake region.

The Northwest, less pressure, slightly lower temperature, winds shifting to easterly southerly, and possibly light snow.

The Southern States, northerly to easterly winds with areas of rain, the temperature on the South Atlantic coast, and rising Mississippi Valley.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 5.—River 23 feet 6 inches; falling. Departed: *Ladies*, Wheeling. Clear and colder.

LOUISVILLE, December 5.—River rising, with 6 feet 9 inches in canal, 9 feet 8 inches in pass on Indian chute, and 7 feet 8 inches over the falls. Weather cloudy and cool. Fourteen tow boats have arrived from Pittsburgh on the present rise, bringing twenty-one boats and four coal barges coal. Six tow boats have just left for Southern ports with 1,500,000 bushels coal. The Henderson packets are coming to the city wharf for the first time this season. Arrivals—United States, Cincinnati; Grey Eagle, Henderson; Sandy, Troy; Billy Collins, Ironton; Messenger, St. Louis. Departures—United States, Cincinnati; Eagle, Henderson; Louisville, New Orleans; Sandy, Troy; Billy Collins, South; Message, Pittsburgh.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 5.—It snowed half an inch last night; partly clear and cold to-day; mercury 27 to 33. River risen 3 feet. Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; Quickstep and John Wagner, 3 P. M. Down—Tarascon, 3; Mary Ament, 4; D. Parker, 5; Charmer 7—generally with fair trips. Business lively this evening. The river is 22½ feet above the low water of 1867.

CAIRO, ILL., December 5.—Emilie Labarge, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Andy Baum, Memphis; Susie Silver, St. Louis, 5; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 7; John W. Garrett, Cincinnati, 7.—Departed—Utah, Memphis, 3 P. M.; Andy Baum, Cincinnati, 5; Silver, New Orleans, 7. River risen six inches. Cloudy and cold.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—Arrived—Julia, Vicksburg; City of Quincy, New Orleans. Departed—Belle of Memphis and John F. Tole, New Orleans. River risen two feet; still swelling. Cloudy; moderating; light snow last night.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 5.—River still rising; fifteen feet ten inches on shoals. Arrived—Arch. P. Green, from the upper Cumberland. Weather clear and cold.

MEMPHIS, December 5.—Cloudy and cold. River rising steadily. Departed—St. Joe, St. Louis; Indiana, Louisville; Judge Baker, New Orleans; Nashville, Arkansas river.

NEW ORLEANS, December 5.—Arrived—Emperor, Dana, Cincinnati. Departed—John Mitchell, Memphis. Cloudy and cool.

VICKSBURG, December 5.—Down—R. E. Lee, Belle Lee and Future City. Cloudy and River rising.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The House Standing Committees Appointed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1873.

HOUSE.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

A bill to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of public lands to the education of the people.

By Mr. EAMES.—To reduce postage.

By Mr. HARRIS.—To pay for quartermaster's and commissary stores when purchased and receipted for without requiring the oath of past loyalty.

By Mr. MORROW.—To strengthen the credit of the reconstructed States and afford them financial relief.

By Mr. TYNER.—To permit the publishers of newspapers and periodicals to exchange, and publishers of weekly newspapers to send without the county of their publication one copy thereof to actual subscribers, free of postage.

By Mr. BURCHARD.—To require national banking associations to retain as part of their reserves the coin interest received on bonds deposited as security for circulation; also to aid in the establishment of free schools throughout the United States.

By Mr. BUCKNER.—To abolish the tax on cigars, tobacco and snuff.

By Mr. LOUGHRIDGE.—To complete the James river and Kanawha canal.

By Mr. DONNAN.—To afford cheap transportation by water from the interior to the Atlantic seaboard, by way of the great lakes.

Mr. COX presented a petition of 3,411 mariners of the port of New York, asking the repeal of the act authorizing the appointment of shipping commissioners.

The Loan of 1858.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, the Senate bill passed yesterday for the redemption of the loan of 1858 was taken up, and explained and advocated by Mr. DAWES.

After discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Polaris Expedition.

Mr. G. F. HOAR offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to communicate facts tending to show what legal or equitable claims the owners, officers or crew of the Tigress, or any other persons, may have on the United States for assistance rendered the officers and crew of the Polaris. Adopted.

Abolishing a Committee.

Mr. RAINEY offered a resolution to abolish the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs. Referred.

Standing Committees.

The Speaker announced the standing committees of the House, as follows:

Committee on Elections—Messrs. Smith (N. Y.), Thomas (N. C.), Hazleton, Todd (Pa.), Pike, Robinson (Ohio), Harrison, Hyde, Speer, Lamar and Crossland.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Dawes, Kelly, Burchard, E. H. Roberts, Kasson, Waldron, Sheldon, Foster (Ohio), Beck, Niblack and Wood (N. Y.)

Appropriations—Messrs. Garfield, Hale (Me.), Wheeler, O'Neill, Starkweather, Loughbridge, Tyner, Parker (Mo.), Marshall, Swann and Hancock.

Banking and Currency—Messrs. Maynard, Farwell, Merriam, Hawley (Conn.), Hunter, Phelps, Hubbell, Niles, Randall, Mitchell and Durham.

Pacific Railroads—Messrs. Sawyer, Sypher, Killinger, Houghton, Crocker, Willard, Corwin (Ill.), McDill (Iowa), Wells (Mo.), Barnum, Sandeford, Creamer and Neal.

Claims—Messrs. Hawley (Ill.), Shoemaker, Lansing, Dunnell, Nunn, Smith (Ohio), Barrows, Howe, W. R. Roberts, Eden and Hamilton.

Commerce—Messrs. Wheeler, Sawyer, Conger, Hooper, Negley, Stannard, Parsons, Clayton, Hyman, Bromberg and Willie.

Public Lands—Messrs. Townsend, Dunnell, Orth, Bundy, Morey, St. John, Phillips, Bradley, Hereford, Hernandon and Clymer.

War Claims—Messrs. Lawrence (Ohio), Hazleton, Cobb, Kellogg (Conn.), Woodford, Scudder, Smith (Pa.), Wilson (Iowa), Holman, Harris and Morrison.

Postoffices and Postroads—Messrs. Packer, Stowell, Fiot (New York), Williams, Page, Danforth, Cobb, Cannon, Randall, Read and Atkins.

Manufactures—Messrs. Farwell, Hawthorne, Viry, Kassier, Field, Whiteley, Woodworth, Waddel, Wilson (Md.), Bowen and Blount.

Agriculture—Messrs. Hayes, Lamport, Hazleton, Begale, Wilson (Iowa), Ray, Rose, Cain, Davis (Va.), Hatcher and McLean (Ga.)

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Averill, Lowe, Butler (Tenn.), Rainey, Richmond, McNuits, Lawson, Harris (Mass.), Adams, Comingo and Giddings.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Coburn, Donnan, Hawley (Ill.), Hawley (Conn.), Guuckle, Albright, McDougal, Thornburg, Nesmith, Young and Hunter.

Militia—Messrs. Butler (Tenn.), Hazleton, Snyder, Ross, Crouse, Elliott, Walls, Storm, Sloss, Hereford and Cook.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Hale (N. Y.) Harmer, Cotton, Rice, Hendee, Clark, Pelham, Leland, Eldridge, Barnum and Loach.

Judiciary—Messrs. Butler (Mass.), Wilson (Ind.), Poland, Tremaine, Frye, Cessna, White, Ward, Eldridge, Potter (N. Y.) and Jewett.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Havens, Whitehouse, Richmond, Pike, Wilber, Smith (N. C.), Begale, Hynes, Clark, Robbins and Luttrell.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Meyers, (Pa.), Eames, Sessions, Barriere, Pratt (Iowa), Hunde, Freeman, Speer, Saylor (Ohio), Dewitt and Bockner.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Scofield, Gooch, Hays, Platt (Va.), Packard, Scudder, Burleigh, Purman, Archer, Whithorne and Lumison.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Orth, Myers (Pa.), Willard, E. R. Hoar, Clarke, Ward, Aibert, Williams (Wis.), Robinson (Ill.), Cox and Banning.

Territories—Messrs. McKee (Miss.), Curtis, Williams (Ind.), Havens, Hoskins, Crounse, Fort, Hynes, Schumaker (N. Y.), Brown (Ky.) and Mills.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Shoemaker (Pa.), Lansing, Sprague, Williams (Mich.), Smith (La.), Crutchfield, Bland, Caldwell, Vance and Rawls.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Rusk, Wallace, Barry, McJunkin, Melish, Martin, Small, Sener, Young (Ky.), Gritendon and O'Brien.

Railways and Canals—Messrs. McCrary (Iowa), G. F. Hoar, Hurlbut, Bass, Sherwood, Lewis (Tenn.), Taylor, Smith (Va.), Arthur, Wdfie and Stone.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Lowe, Negley, Buffinton, Rusk, Hubbell, Page, Sheats, Lynch, Kendall, Southard and Harris (Ga.)

Freedmen's Affairs—Messrs. Cobb, Nunn, Rainey, Townsend, Colton, Morey, Barber, Seney, Comingo, Eden and Adams (N. Y.)

Education and Labor—Messrs. Monroe, G. F. Hoar, Elliott, Darrall, Field, Crooke, McDill, Rapiere, Storm, Whitehead and Glover.

Revision of Laws—Messrs. Poland, E. R. Hoar, Lawrence, Duell, Barber, Pendleton, Moore, Cason, (Ind.) Stephens, Kendall and Knapp.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Messrs. Hooper, Houghton, Harmer, Barrier, Willard (Michigan), Sayler (Indiana), Strait, Mills, Berry, Bell and Ashe.

Patents—Messrs. Conger, Eames, Smart, Clements, Crutchfield, Dobbins, Saylor (Indiana), Smith (North Carolina), Sloss, Parker (New Hampshire) and Magee.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Platt (Virginia), Sessions, Killinger, Sprague, Hersey, Pierre (Massachusetts), Loundes, Strait, Wells, Perry and Millikon.

Reform in Civil Service—Messrs. Kellogg (Conn.), Willard (Vt.), Woodford, Sheats, Hurlbut, Butler (Mass.), Strawbridge, Willard (Mich.), Saylor (Ohio), Luttrell and Whitehouse.

Mileage—Messrs. Bundy, Berry, Ray, Nesmith and Parker (N. H.)

Accounts—Messrs. Buffinton, Sawyer, Hoskins, Wallace and Archer.

Expenditures of the State Department—Messrs. Packard, Cobb (Kansas), St. John, Morrison and Lamison.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Snyder, Snyder, Phillips, Schumaker (N. Y.) and Southard.

Expenditures in the War Department—Messrs. Williams (Ind.), Lamport, Curtis, Bright and Giddings.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Mcauslin, Burrows, Walls, Magee and Horr.

Expenditures in the Postoffice Department—Messrs. Barry, Todd, Melish, Whitthorne and Young.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Orr, Woodworth, Lynch, Robinson (Ills.) and Rapels.

Expenditures on Public Buildings—Messrs. Duell, Cessna, Smith (O.), Pratt (Iowa) and McLean.

Committee on Rules—The Speaker, Messrs. Maynard, Garfield, Cox and Randall.

Printing—Messrs. Donnan, Haleny and Waddell.

Library—Messrs. Frye, Monroe and Clymer.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Darrall, Pendleton and Harris (Ga.)

Abolishing the Duty on Coal.

Mr. HAMILTON (N. J.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to abolish the duty on coal.

Mr. COX desired to amend the resolution by making it imperative on the committee to report such bill.

Objection was made to the resolution.

Personal Explanation.

Mr. SHERIDAN (La.), rising to a personal explanation, said that he had some agency in securing his colleague (Smith) from the Fourth district of Louisiana, and if any wrong had been done in the matter he considered himself personally responsible. Some newspapers had charged that the certificate read to the House had been executed prior to the receipt and canvass of the returns in New Orleans. He was informed on reliable authority that the returns had arrived and been properly canvassed on the 28th and 29th of November, prior to the execution of the certificate. It was not a matter of physical impossibility, as had been said; for a man could go in three days from any part of the district to New Orleans. He assured the House that statements to the contrary were untrue. It was also a mistake to say that that was a Democratic district. No Democrat ever had been or ever could be elected from it.

The House adjourned till Monday.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

General Good Feeling Over the Selection of the House Committees.

The Duties of the Committee on Railroads and Canals Increased.

Extensive Land Grants and Railroad Subsidies 'Played Out."

A Light House Tender Lost in a Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, December 5, 1873.

The House Committees.

It is admitted on all sides that Mr. Blaine has exercised rare discretion in making up the committees. No members have been dethroned, as was thought would be the case, and their valuable experience and well known ability will still be recognized on the most important committees of the House. All new members have been well provided for, and are exceedingly gratified at the recognition given them by the Speaker. There are two or three who feel sorely disappointed, and their misfortune was unavoidable in providing good and influential places for so large a number of able and experienced legislators. This misfortune is set aside by the general good feeling which prevails here to night in Congressional circles over the selection of the committees.

The War Feeling Strengthened.

The news from Havana strengthens the belief of those here who from the first have anticipated war with Spain.

Light House Tender Lost.

The Light House Board is in receipt of a letter from Capt. A. W. Dannell, Chief of Light House Engineers, Eighth district, at Mobile, Ala., announcing the loss of the light house tender Guthrie, W. H. Meeker master, on Trinity Shoals, on the 17th ultimo. She was driven on these shoals in a violent storm, and soon afterwards sank in eleven feet of water. Those on board, except two, took to the small boat, and were soon afterwards seen from on board the light house schooner Pharos, Hulse master, and he immediately went to the assistance of these unfortunates. The following is what Captain Dannell, in his letter, states: "According to the statements of all questioned, the sea was breaking all along the line of the shoal, and it is no ordinary storm that will cause the sea to break in fourteen or fifteen feet of water. When the platform fell there were in it the superintendent of construction, Mr. Geraghty, foreman, Mr. Fillbugh; assistant foreman, Mr. Burns; the master of the Guthrie, and twelve workmen, (sixteen persons in all). Twelve of them got into a small boat, only seventeen feet long, that was on the platform, and picked up two others, making fourteen. The Superintendent and Master of the Guthrie drifted out to sea about six or seven miles, and were in the water and under the water about three hours before they were picked up, one of them senseless, and the other, Mr. Geraghty, would have been drowned in a few minutes longer, he being entirely exhausted, clinging to timber by which he supported himself, and being bruised by other timber striking him, and submerged by every breaker. It is wonderful that all should have been saved, and I think the credit of this is due principally to Mr. Hulse, the master of the Pharos, whose seamanship, courage, and determination, all who were there praised in the highest terms, and I trust he will be remembered by the Department.

At a meeting of the Lighthouse Board, yesterday, Mr. Hulse was recommended to the Department for proper recognition.

Congressional Printing.

Senators Cameron and Conkling have called on Col. Clapp, the Congressional Printer, and assured him that no change will be made in the office of Congressional Printer this session.

Railroads and Canals Committee.

The Committee on Railroads and Canals of the House, heretofore having little or no business referred to it, and unimportant in its character, will this Congress be one of the most important and strongest committees of the House. All measures affecting the great question of cheap freights and railroad transportation are to be referred to it, considered and reported upon. This will relieve the Committee on Commerce from considering railroad measures and bills for improving canals, thus affording the Commerce Committee a better chance for providing for river and harbor improvements all over the country where they are actually needed, without having the amount of appropriations cut down by the House one-half, as they have always been when the river and harbor appropriations bill has been incumbered with appropriations for railroad and canal schemes.

"Played Out."

Judging from the language of members, with whom your correspondent has conversed, the people need have little fear of extensive land grants or railroad subsidies during the present. To use the expressive phrase of a Western member, "that thing has played out."

Judge Kelley's Plan.

Representative Kelley, of Philadelphia, states that he has received advice from some financiers and opinions in Congressional circles favoring his plan of resuming specie payments, through the convertible bond plan, but such expressions are not sufficient to justify him in asserting that his views will prevail to any general extent. He intends, however, to watch his project, now that it is in the hands of the Banking and Currency Committee, and endeavor to get it speedily reported upon.

Cautiousness Among Congressmen.

So far as regards the personal, as well as the official, conduct of the members of the present Congress, it may be summed up in one word—cautiousness. Even General Butler has expressed himself as somewhat repentant for the bold stand he took in defence of the salary bill, and will henceforth be a little more cautious, without lapsing into craftiness.

The Geneva Award.

Judge Poland, of Vermont, will soon introduce in the House his bill for the disposition of the Geneva award. By this bill the case goes into the Courts, the Government standing as an interpleader—the Court passing upon and settling the cases of the claimants. This does away with a commission and the potential influence of claim agents with members of the commission, giving a fairer and better show to the claimants in every respect.

Postal Savings Bank Project.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, who has had long experience in the Senate in connection with postal affairs, is heartily in favor of Postmaster General Cresswell's postal savings bank project, and will take an active part in urging its adoption by Congress. DIAMOND.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, December 5, 1873.

The Missing War Vessel.

Inquiry has been made at the Navy Department concerning the United States steamer Kansas, which sailed for Santiago de Cuba about the middle of last month. Not the slightest uneasiness is felt by old naval officers regarding that vessel.

The Crops.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for November and December shows that the average tobacco crop, in comparison with last year, is 94. A falling off of 17,000,000 bushels of potatoes is indicated. The hay crop is 500,000 tons less than last year.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $369,056,718.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

Disagreement Between Castelar and Salmeron.

MADRID, December 5.—It is reported that a disagreement has occurred between Castelar and Salmeron. The *Correspondencia* says in the event of a crisis on the reassembling of the Cortes, the Left will oppose Salmeron and support Pi. Y. Margall for the Presidency.

Bombardment of Cartagena.

The Government intends to push the bombardment of Cartagena.

GERMANY.

A Duel Denied by Royal Command.

BERLIN, December 5.—The *North German Gazette*, by royal command, gives a positive denial to the report that General Manteuffel had fought a duel.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Political.

LONDON, December 5.—Vernon Harcourt was to day re-elected to Parliament from Oxford, without opposition.

UTAH.

The Baldwin Exploring Expedition Disbanded.

SALT LAKE, December 5.—The Baldwin exploring expedition, which returned on Thursday, disbanded here. It reported success beyond anticipation.

Anniversary Celebration of the "Boston Tea Party."

The ladies are preparing a public celebration of the centennial anniversary of the "Boston tea party."

CUBA.

Diplomacy on the Virginius Question at an End.

Extensive Preparations for War at Our Navy Yards.

Recruiting for the Navy in New York.

The Question of the Delivery of the Virginius.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—The diplomatic branch of our Government is not so hopeful now as it was several days ago of the ability of Spain to carry out its orders. The suggestion of a modification of the protocol that the Virginius may be delivered to a third party, to await adjudication, does not at present meet with any official favor. The statement, as published to-day, that there was not one United States naval vessel at Havana yesterday is accounted for by the fact that it was a part of the arrangement between Secretary Fish and the Spanish Minister that there should be no show of menace whatever on our part, which could not fail to increase the excitement at Havana and elsewhere in Cuba, while the plan of release was intended to be effected yesterday in the quietest manner possible.

Naval Preparations.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Fifty men were taken on at the navy yard to-day, with orders to push the work forward as fast as possible. The Roanoke will not be ready for two weeks. The Colorado will no doubt sail on Sunday. An eleven-inch gun was placed on her poop deck to-day. The Florida will be hauled into the dock as soon as the Colorado leaves.

Naval Enlistments.

The receiving ship Vermont was literally overrun with applications for enlistment in the navy. Seamen or landsmen, with or without trades, if able bodied, are accepted.

Arms for Cuba.

The *Express* says the Albert W. Smith, a large two masted schooner, sailed from Elizabethport, N. J., on Thursday, with, it was reported, coal for the fleet, but it is now ascertained that she really carried arms and ammunition for Cuba.

Diplomacy With Spain on the Virginius Question at an End.

NEW YORK, December 5.—A Cuban gentleman who returned from Washington this morning states that he conversed with Secretary Fish and several Senators, and they assured him that any further diplomacy with Spain on the Virginius question would be declined. They believed the Spanish authorities in Cuba would refuse to accede to the provisions of the protocol, and war would probably be the consequence.

Two More Vessels for Cuban Waters.

WILMINGTON, DEL., December 5.—The Powhattan sailed to-day for Key West, and the Manhattan will leave to-morrow.

No Excitement in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—There is no excitement in any quarter concerning the Virginius question, although some curiosity is expressed to learn the actual condition of affairs at Havana. Official advices are withheld from the public for prudential considerations. The cabinet to-day talked over the situation, but nothing was done to change the positions of affairs. The delay in delivering the Virginius occasions much disappointment. The embarrassments surrounding the home Government in the matter are appreciated, and, pending such formal prolonging action of time, the Administration will wait until the delivery can be effected in a way that will give the least offence to Spanish pride.

Where the Virginius Should be Delivered.

It is believed from what has been privately said in official quarters that it was not agreed between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo, that the Virginius should be surrendered at the port of Havana, but that the vessel should be taken from the harbor and conveyed beyond its jurisdiction and then delivered to such United States vessel as might be sent to receive it, preparation being made to give timely notice of the transfer. It is considered that this course would give less occasion for offence than if one or more of our ships should go directly to Havana for that purpose. Our Government leaves to Spain the fulfillment of its obligation, but if this should prove impracticable, the facts will be reported to Congress for its action.

American Sympathy Not Wasted.

[Diario de la Marina.]

We do not wish that the Government at Washington and the people of the United States should be compassionately favorable to the Spanish Republic. We desire and above all demand that they be just and respectful to old Spain, to that nation having once been mistress of the New World, and having much greater strength than any other nation whatever in this hemisphere, instead of throttling it in her then strong arms, extended her hand to George Washington so that he could establish that State which, with the lapse of time, has come to proclaim itself the arbiter of the destinies of America. We solicit and desire no one's compassion for the young Spanish Republic. Therefore, if foreigners offend her, we would be more republican than anyone to defend her against all her enemies. We have sold it hundreds of times and we repeat it: above all political forms is for us the dignity of the nation. * * * The Government at Washington discusses with the Government at Madrid the large and complicated questions of the capture of the Virginius, and if from this conference it should follow—not that we believe it—that Spain should give that satisfaction, this reparation be exacted without boasts of force, it will be obtained without doubt.

The Tranquil Volunteers.

[Diario de la Marina.]

A singular collection is presented between the agitation in the principal cities of the United States and the profound calm which reigns in the island of Cuba from the Cape of San Antonio to the Point de Maal. The Spaniards—or, if you will, the Volunteers of this province, who warmly applauded the capture of the Virginius without thinking or being influenced by its legal consequences, witness with the utmost tranquility the causeless ebullition which exists in the neighboring Republic, and attach not the slightest importance to these clamorous declarations. Conscious of their duty and with the firmest resolve to fulfill it, they await events, and in awaiting them they do not exhibit the childish vanity of saying "We are sure to conquer," but they do possess the noble pride to assert that they know how to triumph or to die.

THE GALLOWS.

Lindsey Brown and Levi Clapp Hanged in Kentucky.

CAIRO, ILL., December 5.—Lindsey Brown and Levi Clapp, mulattoes, were hanged to-day at Blandville, Ballad county, Kentucky, for an outrage on a white married lady last summer. They died asserting their innocence.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—The steamships Denmark, from New York, Abbotsford, from Philadelphia, and Braunschweig, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The steamship Bremen, which returned to this port in a leaky condition, sailed again to-day, after making necessary repairs.

NEW YORK, December 5.—The steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg, has arrived.

Eloping with his own Wife.

The Rev. L. C. Herman, of Douglass township, Montgomery county, over whose head at least sixty winters have passed, eloped on Saturday last with Maria Barto, a widow lady of about the same age, who resides near Mount Pleasant, Washington township, Berks county. About two years ago Lewis was married to Maria against the will of her relatives. The marriage was soon afterwards declared null by the court, owing to the lady not being of sound mind, and she was sent to the lunatic asylum at Philadelphia, where she remained some nine months, when she was again brought home, and a close watch kept over her. After repeated attempts she has at last given them the slip and hied away with her lover. The lady in question is very wealthy, owning very nearly all the property around Mount Pleasant, from which iron ore is being taken. Mr. Herman was formerly in the ministry (Reformed), and had charge of several congregations in the upper end of Montgomery and lower end of Berks county.—*Reading (Pa.) Eagle.*

BLACK SILKS
at
Bona Fide Reductions.
Read our revised list of prices.
$1.75 Guinet's Silk
Reduced to $1.50.
$2.00 Guinet's Silk
Reduced to $1.75.
$2.50 Guinet's Silk
Reduced to $2.00.
$3.00 Guinet's Silk
Reduced to $2.50.
$3.75 Bonnet's Silk
Reduced to $3.00.
$4.00 Ponson's Silk
Reduced to $3.25.
$5.00 Bonnet's Silk
Reduced to $4.00.
Plain colored and striped silks at proportionate reduction.
HUGHES & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.
MW&S

The New Constitution

Has been adopted in Allegheny at 108 Federal street, by Wm. Martin, who is manufacturing the best and most durable boots and shoes, at fair and reasonable figures. His motto is that, "Honesty is the best policy," and in accordance with this maxim all his goods are manufactured. He also keeps a full assortment of ready-made work and especially invites an examination of his varied assortment of overshoes. Cheap.

Siberian Squirrel Sets
At GRAHAM & McGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street,
Allegheny,
one square below
Railway Depot.
dc6,7,11

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

Issued to Citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for the Week Ending Tuesday, November 18, 1873, and Bearing that Date, Reported Weekly for the "Gazette" from the Office of Messrs. Hill & Ellsworth, No. 771 G Street, Washington, D. C., Solicitors of Patents and Counsellors in Patent Cases, from whom all Information Regarding Patents can be Obtained.

144,613. Harness Saddle. Algernon Gilliam, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed May 29, 1873.

144,628. Chimney-Tool for Glass-Blowers. James G. Mustin, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed February 19, 1873.

144,635. Writing-Desk, &c. Daniel Schaffer, Parkersburg, W. Va. Application filed September 8, 1873.

144,645. Vegetable-Cutter. John R. Wharry, Moundsville, W. Va. Application filed October 7, 1873.

144,680. Apparatus for Burning Hydrocarbons. Charles H. Cushing, Tidioute, Pa. Application filed September 20, 1873.

144,675. Fire-Place. William Hoyland, Newcastle, Pa. Application filed July 19, 1873.

144,726. Manufacture of Bessemer Steel-Converter Tuyeres. James E. Atwood, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed November 7, 1873.

144,736. Hemmer for Sawing Machines. Samuel H. Bryant, James M. Bryant, and Homer L. McGaw, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed August 8, 1873.

144,760. Plow. John S. Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed June 20, 1873.

144,774. Wash Boiler. Ralph Lawyer, Pittsburgh, Pa. Application filed July 20, 1873.

144,813. Sucker-Rod Joint for Pumps. Abner M. Williams, Oil City, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Charles H. Duncan, same place. Application filed October 15, 1873.

REISSUE PATENTS.

5,659. Device for Steaming Oil-Wells. Thomas B. Carothers, Oil City, Pa.—Patent No. 139,656, dated June 10, 1873. Application filed July, 15, 1873.

5,666. Salt and Pepper Dredge. Daniel C. Ripley, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Patent No. 142,351, dated September 2, 1873. Application filed October 13, 1873.

Captain Tyson.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Among the excellent names suggested for the Republican nomination for School Director in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, is Captain W. W. Tyson whose eminent fitness for the position is so well and favorably recognized, that his friends confidently anticipate his success at the primary election this afternoon. FIFTH WARD.

Take a box of Blair's Fried Oysters home to your family. Equally fine from 62 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, or 68 Federal street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

REDUCTION TO-DAY.

Canned Tomatoes, standard	20 Cents
Canned Corn	15 Cents
Canned Golden Peaches	20 Cents
10 lbs A Sugar	$1.00
Carolina Rice	9 Cents
Flour, per bag	$1.75
Flour, per barrel	$7.50
Roasted Coffee	20 Cents
5 Bars best Wax soap	25 Cents
6 Bars Family Soap	25 Cents
5 lbs Starch	34 Cents
Flour, per bag, choice	$1.90
Flour, per barrel, choice	$7.75
This season's Tea, (New Crop)	50 Cents

A Beautiful Imported Chromo given to every person buying one pound of Tea.

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SEVENTH U. P. CONGREGATION meets in the SEVENTEENTH WARD SCHOOL HALL, on Fortieth street, below Butler. Hours of service: 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. H. ANDREWS, pastor. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGEN) CHAPEL, corner of Sandusky and Isabella streets, Allegheny. 10½ A. M., Sermon by the Pastor on Matthew 6: 5 and 6. At 7½ P. M., Lecture on "Heaven."

SIXTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth avenue, between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh. REV. S. I. WILSON, D.D., Pastor, services every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., except the second Sabbath of each month, the children's church at 2 P. M. taking the place of the evening service of that day.

THIRD U. P. CHURCH, DIAMOND street, between Grant and Ross. Services conducted by the Rev. J. R. DICKEY, D.D. Morning at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½. Young People's Meeting at 6½ P. M. Wednesday Evening Prayer Meeting at 7½. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Strangers and others cordially invited to come.

PREACHING IN THE CENTRAL R. P. CHURCH, of Allegheny, Sandusky street, south of Ohio, To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Sproull. Services 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M. as usual.

FOURTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, between Grant and Ross streets. Pastor, Rev. R.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE most *sheepish* plea against the new Constitution was that made by the *Commercial* yesterday.

THE anxiety relative to the safety of the United States steamship "Kansas" does not seem to be shared at the Navy Department in Washington. She sailed under sealed orders.

WE TAKE it that the new tactics of the opponents of the Constitution are to forego their twaddle to the effect that real estate will be taxed by the new Constitution, and substitute *sheep*. These men are great on sheep.

THE excitement at Havana over the "Virginius" protocol continues. The Captain General has resigned. The Spanish Minister at Washington, however, thinks he will prove the "Virginius" to be a Cuban vessel.

THE Ville du Paris is said to have had seven so-called water-tight compartments, and yet sank in twelve minutes after she was struck. This, if true, ought to lead to investigation as to the value of water-tight compartments.

THE Presidents of National Banks object to Mr. Richardson's plan to forbid the payment of interest on deposits, on the ground that such a law, if enacted by Congress, will not apply to private and State banks, and will apply prejudicially to the National Banks. This is evidently true.

WE REGRET that the new Constitution should be adjudged hard on sheep. Why did not the opposition lawyers put this in as a reason why an injunction should be issued, that it, in their opinion, disturbs sheep. Lawyers and paymasters know all about sheep.

DR. DOLLINGER, who was reported to have abandoned the old Catholic movement, and sent his submission to the Pope, denies the report, and states that he would have taken the practical guidance of the movement, but for the pressing nature of his literary duties.

THE LEADING opponents of the new Constitution—five in number, all told—in this county, had a "consult" on Thursday, and the result was an article in the *Commercial* warning farmers that their sheep are in danger of being taxed. Rather a hefty showing, in the way of opposition.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* proposes the name of Elihu B. Washburne for the next Presidential nomination. This is all right; but the *Commercial* is not the first to make this suggestion. As Washburne is a Republican, and the *Commercial* is Liberal, if anything, the query very naturally arises, will the *Commercial* support Washburne in the event of his being nominated.

THE *pro rata* system of freight charges under the laws of Illinois, have called forth demands for the modification or repeal of the law—not from the companies, but the farmers. About twenty-five per cent. of freight traffic has been lost, and this has necessitated an advance of rates. It seems to be thought in that State that a properly guarded competitive system is better than a rigid *pro rata* system. The railroads can make dividends under either system, but under the competitive plan, shippers outside the State help to pay the bill.

THE REPORT of the Secretary of the Interior says that "the subscription to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to $36,783,000, of which $36,-762,300 *has been paid.*" The other Pacific Railroads are reported to be in the same flourishing condition, the Central Pacific having paid $14,275,509 in stock subscriptions, the Kansas Pacific $9,655,950, the Sioux City & Pacific, $1,791,400, and the Atlantic & Pacific, $19,760,300. If this is true, these roads should be in a good condition, and one reason why the Government is prosecuting them falls to the ground.

IN Philadelphia the Constitutional Convention provided a special commission to see that the election should be properly and honestly conducted. This is pronounced unconstitutional by certain lawyers, and an injunction was asked for. In this city no interference was had, the usual election officers and machinery being retained. Again the lawyers are on hand, declaring the method of submitting the instrument unconstitutional! But our lawyers have gone still farther, and declared that the Convention was unconstitutional, Query: Is there anything constitutional in this State except the "Ring?"

THE movement to connect Mexico with this country, by railway communication, has probably taken definite shape ere this. We have heretofore referred to the plans submitted to the Mexican Government by Mr. Plumb and General Rosecranz, that of the former being accepted by the Mexican President, but rejected by Congress. This rejection was owing to the presence of a third party, composed of eight foreign and six Mexican merchants, under the title of the "Mexican Company Limited." The three parties were to submit new propositions to the Minister of Public Works by the 17th of November, and from these a selection was to have been made. This will probably result, ere long, in railway communication between this country and Mexico.

THE Chief of the Revenue Marine, and Life-saving Service, J. J. Kimball, reports that the principles of Civil service Reform have not only been practically adopted there, but have contributed largely to the efficiency and usefulness of the Department. In addition to the usual oral and written examinations, the candidates have been practically tried in the use of the instruments and tools of their professions. The promotions in the service have been made according to merit and qualifications, and all appointments and promotions have been decided upon the competitive plan. Mr. Kimball says that, "whatever may be thought of the practicability of the application of this plan to the Civil Service generally, it has certainly in the revenue marine been productive of the best results." We do not know just what the system of examination for the several branches of the public service is under the Civil Service rules, but it should be of a kind particularly adapted to the position to be filled. If this is done, one element of efficiency will be at once introduced.

THE ENDORSEMENT.

The long list of names of lawyers, practicing in this city and county, published by us yesterday as endorsing the new Constitution, is a sufficient answer to the statement, laboriously circulated, that legal gentlemen are opposed to the instrument. It will be observed that the list included nearly every active member of the bar in this county. And what is true here is equally true elsewhere. The legal fraternity generally favor the new Constitution. Let this fact be borne in mind by all who have heard reports to the contrary.

THE INJUNCTION.

Judge Agnew yesterday delivered the unanimous decision of the Court in Philadelphia, enjoining the election Commissioners appointed by the Constitutional Convention from holding the elections in Philadelphia. This, however, was less important than the sweeping decision that the Convention was bound to recognize the Act of Assembly of 1872. That part of the decision which merely enjoins the election Commissioners, simply places the election in the hands of the old officials. But the second part opens the entire work of the Convention to judicial revision, should the matter be brought forward legally, as it doubtless will be.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

There will doubtless be arguments and disputes concerning the specific value of certain articles and sections in the new Constitution, not only up to the time of its adoption, but afterward. Its friends claim that it is well nigh perfect,—will lessen expense, taxation, certain forms of dishonesty, and much else; its enemies deny all this. It is but fair to say that many articles will need to be subjected to the test of experience before their full merit or demerit is known.

While this is true, there is one great general truth that cannot be denied,—that the effect of the new Constitution will be to realize the old axiom that all men are equal before the law. This has not been strictly true, under the system of special legislation heretofore prevailing.

Men went to Harrisburg, and procured the enactment of laws, giving them special privileges, that were not accorded others. These involved banking, its range, extent, class of securities, and rate of interest; organizations for manufacturing, or business, with special conditions attached. Men had themselves created int o commissions, with power to tax their neighbors, and without proper responsibility to any other body. We might mention a long list of particulars in which men have secured for themselves special advantages, at the expense and disadvantage, often, of others.

All this constituted an inequality, in and before the law. Those who were not thus empowered, could not do the acts which the others could. What one would do, and be guiltless before the law, another might attempt, and find himself a criminal, liable to be mulcted in fines or sent to the penitentiary. Thus the old system of special legislation actually vitiated and destroyed one of the fundamental maxims of our Government. And worse than this, it involved an immense annual loss. No man has computed, or can compute, the losses which have fallen on the honest, hard-working people, through special legislation. Their earnings have been swallowed up in banks, speculations, in manufacture, real estate, railroads, or other things, which have had pretentious special charters, that were merely used to cover outrageous swindlings, and to protect the men who did it.

The effect of the new Constitution will be to restore this equality before the law, of which we have been so long deprived. Under it, all will have an equal chance. No man will be favored over another. If the new Constitution did for the people no more than this, it deserves the vote of every honest man.

WHY WE NEED CURRENCY.

Contradictory as the remark may seem, one reason why we need more currency is, that we do not know what amount is in active circulation. We know how much has been *issued*, but how much of this has been lost, in small amounts, in accidents, in fires, by wear and tear, and how much is hoarded, and may not for years, again pass into circulation, are items concerning which we do not have specific information. That it is considerable is generally admitted. Yet in reasoning on the subject, we usually employ as *data*, only the amount issued. Thus we say there are in circulation, $370,000,000 legal tenders, $350,000,-000 in National bank notes, and $10,000,-000 in currency. In reality, the sum may be, and probably is, $200,000,000 less than the sum named. In the meantime an oppressive want of currency is felt in business circles. As well might a physician argue to a consumptive that there is a sufficiency of air, as for us to tell the public, under these circumstances, that there is a large enough volume of currency. The air in the one case, and the currency in the other cannot be availed of.

The advocates of free banking urge that, now that we have established the soundness of our currency, if we will allow the quantity to be regulated by the demands of trade, maintaining at the same time the quality, we will have a financial system well-nigh perfect. Our currency is the best known to the world to-day—fully equal in every respect, save one, and superior in some particulars to that of England. That as a principle, the demand above referred to is correct is shown by experience. Before the war, when banking was free and the issue of bank notes limited only by the necessity of redemption, the amount in circulation constantly varied, according to the needs of business, being $204,700,000 in 1854, $187,000,000 in 1855, $214,700,000 in 1857, and $193,300,000 in 1859. These were in addition to the large amount of gold and silver in circulation. It is maintained by those who urge the enforcement of specie payments that specie in point of abundance will regulate itself. If so, can any good reason be given why our currency should not? It has gained a position in the confidence of the people, quite equal to that of specie itself. The New York *Bulletin*, in arguing this subject, makes this suggestion:

"We know of no other way of ascertaining how much currency a country requires than by allowing the banks, under proper conditions for the protection of the note-holder, to issue what their customers need, subject to effective arrangements for insuring the redemption of the notes. That amount will never be the same on two successive days; but it will always be just what is wanted—neither more nor less. We should be glad to see the existing circulation subjected to this test. If the value is really in excess, it would certainly be contracted, and in a way so natural as to hurt no one; if it is inadequate, it would be increased, and in a way to benefit all. There is no other natural and safe gauge for the currency requirements of a community.

It fortifies this view, with several points that are new and well made. Short credits are now the rule, and more currency is needed for business for this reason. The old State bank notes had a limited circulation, while our National bank notes go everywhere through the country. This involves an increased need as to amount. Our population has increased from 31,000,-000 to 40,000,000. Productive industries and other forms of business, which require more money proportionately than simple mercantile operations, have been augmented much more rapidly than the population.

To what the *Bulletin* thus says in the extract quoted, and the points mentioned, we have to add that the people, after all, are as good judges as to how much currency they need as is Congress. Why hedge them with other limitations than those which will serve to maintain the quality of our currency, and provide for its redemption. To restrict the currency with a view of forcing specie payments, was tried by McCulloch, and failed. The sure method of reaching specie payments is to get the country in a condition to maintain them, and this can be best done by giving the people enough currency for the development of their industries, so as to be independent of foreign markets.

TEMPERANCE men have heartily endorsed the proposition for a national commission, to be authorized by Congress to investigate and report upon the alcoholic liquor traffic and the results of prohibition and other legislation for the suppression of intemperance, and request Senators and Representatives to give the matter an early and favorable consideration.

DENNIS L. LAMB, one of the oldest citizens of Springfield, Ill., died suddenly at his residence there last Thursday night.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Restrictions on Railroad Directors, Officers, Agents and Employes.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: There are so many subjects to write about in relation to the provisions of the new Constitution, that I scarcely know what is most important to consider in the short time which remains before the vote is to be taken. As the restrictions contained in the sixth section of the article on Railroads is important, I will turn aside for the present to consider its scope and effects. The section is as follows:

SECTION 6. No President, director, officer, agent or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company.

The evils which this section is intended to prevent are clear and unmistakable. Heretofore, as is alleged, the officers and agents of railroads have had almost complete control of the large and important business of furnishing supplies of every description to railroads, to the detriment, loss and injury of every other person or corporation whose facilities might be equally as great or greater to furnish such supplies. Even a stockholder was as helpless to gain access to this legitimate branch of business as any other citizen. The employes of railroads, whether directors or agents, it is asserted, and I think truthfully, have formed what is called a "ring," or close corporation, and have crowded out and kept out all outsiders who had a legitimate right to a fair competition for furnishing such supplies. The consequence has been that the road, it is asserted, has paid more for its supplies than if a healthful competition was permitted, to the great detriment and loss of the stockholders, and to the citizens generally.

To prevent this enormous evil in the future, section 6 provides that hereafter this monopoly shall be broken up, and that persons who accept positions on railroads shall be content with the salaries and emoluments given by the companies which employ them; that they shall not use their position to come between the enterprising manufacturer, or the miner of coal, and crowd them out, and prevent them from enjoying their legitimate rights.

Suppose the Government of the United States, which is a large purchaser of supplies, should permit its officers to engage in the business of furnishing supplies, and to use their superior opportunities of gaining early information, and of influencing decisions in their favor—or to make a still more parallel case, suppose a "ring" should be organized in each of the great departments giving to the employes of those departments the entire control of furnishing materials and supplies, what indignation would be heard from one end of the country to the other! and justly, too. The people would soon hurl such miscreants from the positions which they had disgraced.

Now, railroads are not *private* corporations, but *public*. They are not created for the exclusive benefit of the stockholders. Their rights are confined to receiving a fair remuneration for their outlay, if such remuneration is earned, and as there is some risk, no one complains if such remuneration is ample, so that no injustice is done to the public, the interests of which is the main cause of the grant of the charter. The State grants its right of eminent domain, and permits railroads to override private rights, so far as permitting the track to be run on that line, however it may invade private and municipal property, for the sole reason of promoting the general good of the general public. Therefore railroad employes, whenever they use their position to infringe upon the rights of the private citizen, in any form whatever, are stepping aside from their legitimate power, and the people have a right to have the nuisance abated.

It is no argument to say that this will prevent large manufacturers and enterprising and able business men from serving as directors and agents of railroads. The country is full of disinterested men, stockholders in the railroads, who are just as capable of managing railroads as the owner of a rail mill or a locomotive establishment, or a coal pit. The very argument shows that the sole object such a one has in filling such a position is to promote his own private interests.

The other restriction contained in section 6 is a most important one for the interests of the public, and far more searching in its effects. It prevents the president, directors, officers, agents or employes of railroads from engaging in the business of transportation as common carriers. It is not necessary to dilate on the evil that this clause is intended to cure. All the profitable business of railroads is now in the hands of fast freight and other private lines owned by railroad officers and employes, and such others as they admit into the business and profits. Thus railroads are used, not for the interests of the stockholders, not for the general public, for whose good these enormous privileges have been granted to railroad companies, but for the private interests of a close corporation of railroad officials and their friends.

Section 6 has no reference whatever to stockholders. A stockholder, a manufacturer on the line of the road in which he holds stock, would have a perfect right to compete for furnishing supplies with another manufacturer on the same line, or elsewhere, who was not a stockholder, and would have a perfect right to have his freight carried to any point on the road; and the railroad could purchase supplies from a stockholder or non-stockholder on the line of its road, or elsewhere, where it could buy to the best advantage.

The whole object of the section is to break up the most obnoxious monopoly which ever existed in this country, and which has aroused wide-spread indignation, which has been measurably turned against railroads themselves. Its whole scope is to promote fairness, to confine railroads to their legitimate business, that of common carriers, and to place all citizens on an equality in bidding for supplies and of having their freight transported.

Railroads are marvellously beneficent institutions. No sane man could desire to cripple them, or prevent their stockholders from reaping an adequate reward. But the employes of railroads have no claims on the public; no franchises have been granted to them; they have usurped privileges and powers detrimental to the public weal, and it was to abate this evil that section 6 was adopted.

If I do not trespass too greatly on your space, I should like to quote a short extract from a speech of Hon. FRANKLIN B. GOWAN, President of Reading Railroad, and one of the ablest railroad men in the country. I was greatly impressed with the remarks when he made them, and that the Convention appreciated them is seen by the fact that the Railroad article is almost entirely confined to the points he suggested. He said:

"There are eight or nine things that I admit should be done by this convention. In the first place, I admit that there should be a free railroad law passed, by which any persons can build a railroad wherever they please, provided that they do not put it right upon the track of another one; that the whole Commonwealth shall be open to every man who has money to build a railroad. This is one thing. I believe that there should be some constitutional protection of the interchange of traffic between one railroad and another. I believe that that there should be some constitutional protection to the local trade of a community that resides upon the line of a railroad. I believe—and this is of vast importance, and it is something which I think is entirely overlooked in its most essential features by the report—that there should be some protection to the minority stockholders of a corporation, whereby one large corporation, by getting hold of the control of the majority of the stock, could not injure the minority. *I believe that there should be a constitutional prohibition against the officers of any railway company engaging in business along the line of its road.* I believe that there should be a total abolition of the free pass system. I believe that there should be a prohibition of interference or control by a railroad company or its officers with the Legislature, judicial, or any other branch of the Government, and swift punishment to the guilty agent and to the corporation that employs him for any such interference. Then, I believe that there should be some protection whereby the stocks of companies should not be increased beyond the money value of the property that is exchanged for such increase. When you go over these eight subjects I think you embrace almost all the reform which has been demanded by the public, and which every man familiar with the subject will admit is needed."

You will see that the very points contained in section 6 are referred to and recommended by Mr. Gowan, and I have no doubt that all upright railroad men approve of the section. D. N. WHITE.

SEWICKLEY, Dec. 4, 1873.

Railway Directors as Manufacturers.

ALLEGHENY CITY, Nov. 28, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Having observed the able manner in which the new Constitution is commented upon in your columns, and seeking enlightenment as to the intent of what seems to me (neither a railway manager or employe, manufacturer or stockholder in any manufacturing company) a redundant section, I ask a portion of your space for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what the author meant, and to require if the effect of the prohibition is not greater than was designed.

In Article XVII., on "Railroads and Canals," is the following:

"SEC. 6. No President, Director, officer, agent or employe of any railroad or canal company shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in the furnishing of material or supplies to such company, or in the business of transportation as a common carrier of freight or passengers over the works owned, leased, controlled or worked by such company."

The latter clause is a most necessary and important provision for the protection of stockholders who have been systematically fleeced by transportation companies, earning large dividends, rightfully belonging to those who invested their capital in the construction of railways, which have perhaps never paid a dividend, owing to the absorption of legitimate profits by such corporate parasites as are here intended to be reached, and to which the adoption of the new Constitution will be a death-blow.

But the first part of the section seems to go a step beyond, and is far more comprehensive. Rigidly construed, it would have the practical effect of cutting off railroad and canal companies from making purchases of necessary supplies along their own lines, and compelling them to pay freights from more distant points. So intimately connected are large manufacturing and transportation interests that they are identical, and the projectors of railroads are, in almost every instance, the capitalists who have manufacturing interests in the district which the new line is to benefit, or who are desirous of establishing important industries in new localities. It is, then, a natural consequence that the directors of the new line are the men without who e energies and means it would have had no existence—the manufacturers. The section quoted above would prove a most effectual bar to local progress, by depriving the railway management of its most efficient element, and of discouraging certain classes of manufacturers by denying them a market at home. Under its operation a railroad company could not purchase rails, iron, brass, cars, car wheels, steel, locomotives, lumber, brick, oils, or any necessary supplies produced on its own line if any one of its Board happened to be pecuniarily interested in any of these industries, even at a lower price than they could be procured for elsewhere. In the price of all these articles freight is a considerable item, and the home producer, if permitted to sell to the home company, could defy competition from distant rivals.

Surely, the framer of this section did not contemplate so complete a bar between two great interests of the same locality. Safeguards against fraud cannot be too strongly worded. But provisions so general in their terms often have the effect of making discriminations which they aim to correct. Let some of our worthy delegates to the Constitutional Convention give their views on this subject, which is one of importance to many manufacturers, to the public.

Yours, truly, X. Y. Z.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

JOHN MOORE, a German miner, was instantly killed by a fall of top coal, at Hyde Park mine, near Scranton, on Wednesday. He leaves a family.

THE train hands of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad are resisting a reduction of wages of ten per cent., and only passenger trains run regularly. Coal trains have almost entirely stopped, owing to the want of hands. Several mines have been compelled to stop work.

AT a stated meeting of Brownsville Lodge No. 69 A. Y. M., held on December 1st, 1873, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Geo. W. Lenhart, W. Master; Jno. Watkins, S. Warden; Jos. D. Woodfield, J. W; Jas. W. Jefferies, Treas.; Isaac Jackson, Secretary.

A DISTRESSING death took place in the family of Oliver P. Robinson, in Mifflintown, Juniata county, last Sunday night. A little son of Mr. Robinson, about 18 months old, was allowed to have a ground nut. It ate of it; a portion of the nut lodged in the wind pipe, from which place it could not be removed, the child being choked to death, it dying in about three hours.

THEY have a queer way of doing things over in Westmoreland county. Recently a man from Latrobe was sent to jail twelve days for selling liquor on Sunday. After serving his time he returned to Latrobe, and was met at the train by a large crowd of his fellow citizens, who escorted him to his domicil in the style with which conquering heroes were received in times past after a series of successful conquests.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

ON Wednesday night, or Thursday morning, a sixteen thousand barrel tank, owned by Taft & Payne, and located on the Point, Franklin, and which contained about 10,000 barrels of oil, sprung a large leak, and all but about 2,000 barrels of oil escaped before the leak was noticed. The oil ran down the hill into a ravine between the bank and the A. & G. W. Railroad, forming a large pond, where it was retained by damming up a culvert under the railroad. On Thursday afternoon a boiler and force pump were secured, and the oil pumped from the ravine into another large tank near by. It is estimated that not more than five thousand barrels of oil were wholly lost. The leak was caused by the rivets on the end of one of the iron sheets near the bottom of the tank giving way.

A WASHINGTON special says it is expected that the entire sum for the payment of the December pensions will be taken from the legal tender reserve.

R. L. EDWARDS has been elected President of the Gold Exchange bank of New York.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1855.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,351 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

HARD TIMES.

Save time, money and laborby buying your TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, HAIR BURSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

At headquarters, JOSEPH BROWNE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

The most elegant, choice and refined selection of Toilet goods in the city, most suitable to the times, at all prices to suit the wants of the part as well as the rich. Call and see for yourself.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Dec. 3.—WEDNESDAY.—Dec. 3.

WM. SEMPLE

AT 18½ CENTS.
Heavy Black Alpacas,
Newly Opened.

AT 31 AND 37½ CENTS.
Heavy Black Poplins,
Extra Weight and Lustre.

At 25c. Black Alpaca, superior weight and color.
At 30c. Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 35c. Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 40, 50 and 62½c. Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 31, 36 and 37½c. Colored Poplins.

AT 8, 10 AND 12½c.
Fancy Dress Goods.
Satteens and Serges,
All the new shades—extra value.

BLACK SILKS,
Extra Value.
Velveteens at 70c. Black Waterproof at 75c.
Black, Blue and Gold Mixed Waterproofs.
Every department full and complete to which the attention of our customers is respectfully invited, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

CARD.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the last few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous; prices of everything both in Foreign and Domestic Goods have declined so much that goods are selling today at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains that we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The Goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,
AND
Nos. 172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT
PANIC PRICES.
ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN
Now is the time to
Secure Your Bargains.
Panic Price List!

Women's Morocco Shoes, $1.50, formerly $2.00.
Misses' Morocco Shoes, $1.35, formerly $1.85.
Children's Morocco Shoes, $1.00, formerly $1.25.
MEN'S GUM BOOTS, $4.00, formerly $5.50.
All other Goods proportionately
LOW PRICES.

WM. C. DUNCAN,
Great American Shoe House,
27 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building,
Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE

At 12½c, Barred Flannels,
At 18½c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel,
At 25c, Yard wide Country Flannel,
Heavy Country Flannels,
Rob Roy Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Blue Flannels.

At 6¼c, Good Prints,
At 8½c, the Best Calicoes,
Table Linens—cheap,
Good Bargains in Clothe,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Blankets, Coverlet's, Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques and
SEASONABLE GOODS.

Sheetings, Muslins, Cris., Towels,
Tickings, Checks, Table Damasks, Cloths,
Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS,
And a full and complete stock of
Housekeeping Goods
AT POPULAR PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

128 B. & B. 128.

We beg to announce daily arrivals of
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS
50 cents, 15c per yard less than value.
CHOICE NEW DRESS FABRICS.
IMMENSE NEW STOCK
English Walking Jackets,
At $6, 9, 50, 10, and up to 28.
NEW DOLMANS,
$14.00 up to 45.00.
New Double Cape Cloaks,
SHAWLS,
At $2.25 and 3.25—very superior value.
New Extra Fine Ottoman Shawls,
At $10.00—former price 13.00.
BLACK SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS,
At $2.00—a decided bargain.

BOGGS & BUHL

128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
In all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Manties,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
in great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels. Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Coyard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

WALL PAPER.

REMOVAL.
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from 101 Liberty street, to the new and elegant storehouse,
No. 47 Seventh Street
(FORMERLY IRWIN,)
BETWEEN PENN AND LIBERTY.

NOTE.—W. P. M. has facilities for obtaining the newest and most attractive styles of Paper Hangings from the leading manufacturers in France and this country, and while he will always have the most elegant and expensive papers, he will also have all qualities down to the cheapest.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,
NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in
Photograph and Picture Frames
which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses.

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. M'KAY, Manager.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD

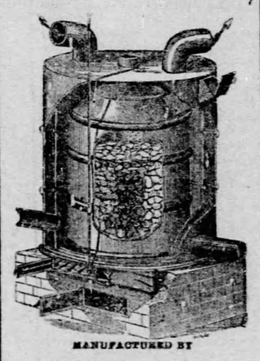
BORAX—10 BBLS BEST REFINED
for sale by
Sept. 26, 1873 J. R. CANFIELD
126 Water street,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

AT LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street

BRIDGE WORK.
CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.
The Union Iron Works,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron,
Angles, Plates, Axles,
Post Iron, Splice Bars,
Merchant Bar, Forging, &c
General and Works, 29th Street,
PITTSBURGH.
Eastern Office—37 Broadway, New York.
Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALS.
M. H. WOLFF, JNO. D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
500 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brand.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoemakers stock wholesale and retail.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

FALL STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS

A complete stock at our usual bargains.
Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Plumes,
Pompons and Wings,
Ostrich Tips,
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Notions, a full stock of choice Goods.

Fancy Goods,
In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Everything very cheap.
Gents' Goods,
Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Shirts, White and Colored, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Suspenders, Drawers, Cardigans, &c., &c.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR.
Vests in high and low necks, long and short Sleeves in all sizes. Drawers all sizes.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS
Plain and Watered Sash Ribbon, Plain and Stripe Sash Ribbon, Neck Ribbons, new shades, Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades.
Laces and Embroideries,
Ruches and Ruching,
Velvet Belts,
Hair Goods.

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

LEGAL.

PROCLAMATION.

Allegheny City, ss.

I, A. P. CALLOW, Mayor of the City of Allegheny City, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1873, being the ninth day of the month, the freemen of said city being qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, shall meet at the respective places of holding elections in the several wards, and elect by ballot the following named officers:

The electors of the First ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two (2) citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House of said ward, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four (4) citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Allegheny, in the first precinct, will meet at the Public School House of said precinct. In the second precinct, at the Public School House of said precinct, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five (5) citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Allegheny, in the first precinct will meet at the Public School House of said precinct, and in the second precinct will meet at Public School House (No. 5) of said precinct, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits, Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. B. Lupton,
Alex. Thode, Sr., J. P. Smith,
A. T. Dunseath, Jno. W. Harper,
Frank Rohne, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Long.
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland for sale. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyer, Moses Long, Paul Hogue, Christ Eubert, F. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank.
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
6 Per Cent. per annum on daily balances—from investors non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
5 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days or longer.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Drafts and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MCCLURG, President.
WM. BEER, Vice President.
F. E. ROOKE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Rook, A. A. Sautter,
Jos. Painter, Sr., Joseph Graef,
C. F. Love, C. J. Jefferson,
W. H. Rea, C. Schleipen.
Simon Irvin.
MWF

DAILY GAZETTE
FINANCIAL.
Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY EVENING, December 5.

In our local money market, rates for money remain the same. There is, however, no scarcity of money in fact, but the difficulty is that the holders of money ask too exalted rates for its use. While it may be true that money may be worth just what can be got for it, yet there is no reason in demanding 15, 18 and 24 per cent. per annum on first class securities. Just as soon as the holders of money come down from their exalted ideas, money will become easy and business move on in its accustomed channels.

In the New York market to day, stocks have been active at higher figures, special activity being shown in Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph, the advance in the balance of the list being but small. The bulls in stocks are doing their utmost to force things up.

In the gold market to-day, gold has been firm at better figures than yesterday, in consequence of more warlike demonstrations from Cuba.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Thurs'dy.	Friday.
Gold	108¾	109¼
U. S. 6's—1881—coupons	117¾	117¾
5-20 1865	110¾	110¾
5's—1874	111¾	112¼
" 1875	112¾	112¾
" 1881 new	116	116¼
" 1867	116¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons	116¾	116¾
10-40's—coupons	109¾	110
Currency 6's	109¾	110
Gold 5 per cents	103¾	103¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¾	97¾
Erie	46	46
R. R. & R.	3	3
R. C. & I. C.	25¾	25¾
R. Paul	35¾	35¾
R. Paul preferred	70	70
Michigan Southern	72¾	72¾
R. Central	79	79
Fort Wayne	90	90
Do. preferred	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	94¾	94¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	85	85¾
Ft. Wayne	89¾	89¾
Western Union Telegraph	69¾	71
Ohio & Mississippi	23¾	23¾
Illinois Central	117¾	117¾
Toledo & Wabash	18	18¼
Chicago & Alton	99	98
Do. preferred	99	99
American Express	60	60
U. S. Express	61	63¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	85¾	85¾
Quick	95	95
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾
Adams Express	95¾	95¾
Canton	65	65
Kansas Central	24¾	24¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25¾	25¾
Do preferred	34	34

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of sundries stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Thurs'dy.	Friday.
Pennsylvania Central	91¾	91¾
Reading	53¾	53¾
United Cos. of N. J.	116	115
Camden & Amboy	144¾	bid.
Lehigh Valley	57¾	57
R. & W. R. R.	89¾	89¾ bid
Central Transportation	40	40
Penna. scrip dividend	92¾	93¾

NEW YORK, December 5, 1873.

Money was easy, ranging from 4 currency to 7 gold, and closing at 5@6. Sterling was steady at 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight. Gold closed at 109¾, after selling at 109¾@109. Loans were at 3, 7 and 7 gold. The final rate was 5. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $240,000. Clearings $61,060,000. Governments were quiet and steady. State bonds were strong and higher for Tennessee. Stocks were weak and lower in early dealings, with a general decline from ¼ to 1 per cent. After the first board this was recovered, but about midday another reaction ensued. At the second call the market was strong and buoyant, with an advance of from ¼ to 3¼ per cent. from the lowest point. In closing dealings, there was a decline of from ¼ to 1¼ per cent., and the market left it barely steady. The leading features were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Wabash, St. Paul, and Union Pacific. The course of speculation to-day was affected alternately by a revival of confidence in the money and the supply of legal tenders in the banks and the outstanding circulation, as reported from Washington. The stock sales between ten and two o'clock aggregated 183,000 shares, of which 45,000 were Western Union, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 St. Paul, 7,500 Ontario, 11,000 New York Central, 3,500 Northwest, 21,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Pacific Mail, and 5,000 Wabash.

Gossamer.—Fur coupons of 1881, 117@; 5-20s of '65, 111¾; four '67s, 112¾; do of '65, 111¾; do new, 116¾; do of '67, 116¾; do of '68, 116¾; new 5s, 109¾; 20-40s, 103¾; Central Pacific 6s, 85¾; Union Pacific 6s, 86; do new, 84.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 91¾; Tennessee new 6s, 75; do old, 75; do 3s, 61; North Carolina 6s, 36; do new, 34.

Express Stocks.—U. S. 62; Western Union Telegraph Company, 70¾; Quick Silver, 12¾; Adams Express, 95; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 85; American Express, 61; Merchant's Express, 60; Pacific Mail, 69¾; New York Central, 97¾; Erie, 46; do preferred, 70; Hudson River, 112; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 85; Chicago & Rock Island, 93¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 91¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 69¾; do preferred, 84¾; Northwestern Union Packet, 38; do preferred, 50; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Indiana Central, 18; Illinois Central, 117¾; Pacific of Missouri, 32¾; Union Pacific, 34¾; Hartford & Erie, 24¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97¾.

Clearings, $61,000,000. Balances, $5,000,000. Gold, $1,000,000. Customs, $1,000,000. Sub-Treasury balances: coin, $85,000,000; currency, $7,000,000.

Commercial Bulletin, December 5.—Rentes 72f 95c.

HAMBURG, December 5.—Bonds 78¾ bid.

LIVERPOOL, December 5.—Noon.—Cotton dull; uplands, 6¾d; Orleans, 6¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Flour, 26s 6d. Wheat, 10s 2d@10s 6d for red Western; 10s 6d@11s for white Western. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 80s. Lard, 57s. Cheese, 70s. Bacon, 39s 6d. Tallow, 41s 6d. Spirits turpentine, 29s 6d. Petroleum, 1s 1d for refined; 10d for spirits. Linseed cake, £12 10s. Sugar, 36s 6d. Coffee, 93s. Rosin, common, 7s 6d. Tobacco, 1½d. Rice, 21s 6d. Clover seed, 37s 6d. Sperm oil, £90. Whale oil, £38. Linseed oil, £28 10s. Tea, 1s 6d. Ashes, pots, 30s 6d. Cotton, 6¾d. Wheat, 10s 2d@10s 6d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 80s. Lard, 57s. Bacon, 39s 6d. Tallow, 41s 6d. Cheese, 70s. Linseed oil, £28 10s. Petroleum, 1s 1d. Spirits turpentine, 29s 6d. Rosin, 7s 6d. Rice, 21s 6d. Sugar, 36s 6d. Coffee, 93s. Tea, 1s 6d. Ashes, pots, 30s 6d. Clover seed, 37s 6d. Sperm oil, £90. Whale oil, £38. Linseed oil, £28 10s.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Manufacturers' agents report a fair demand for cotton goods and sateens and a steady distributive trade. The market for fine goods is quiet and prices are irregular. Orders while steadily coming in, are not large. Prints while steadily selling, are not active. The Daily Bulletin says: Cotton goods are quiet and steady. Prints and Ginghams are in fair demand. Woolens are quiet. Worsted goods are steady. Carpets are in moderate demand.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, December 5, 1873.

Trade in general matters continues as it usually is at this particular time, and the markets for the leading staples present no new characteristics worthy of special mention. The demand is still confined entirely to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values, there have been no recent important changes.

APPLES—In steady demand and we can report regular sales at $2@3 per brl. for common to good, and $3@4 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Dull, but unchanged, ranging from $1.70@2.25 per bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER—There is an active demand for the finer grades, and prices are fully sustained; sales at 28@30 for prime to choice roll; 18@25 for fair to medium, and 10@15 for inferior to common.

CHEESE—Market steady but unchanged; prime Ohio Factory, 14½@15; and New York Goshen, 16@16½.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are still quoted by the car load at 10@10½c and 12@c additional for smaller lots.

CIDER—Is still quoted at $4@5 ₱ brl, as to quality and size of barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Jersey's at $10@12 ₱ brl. for good to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 6@8c per lb. Peaches, 8@10c.

DRESSED HOGS—5½@6c per lb.

EGGS—There is no falling off in the receipts of pickled, but fresh eggs continue scarce, and sell readily at 30.

FLOUR—The market is firm, and as early advices by rail from the East are quite improbable, as it has advanced at the point of production. We continue former quotations, $6.50@7.25 for spring wheat, and $7.50@8 for red winter, according to quality.

GRAIN—Wheat is in very limited supply, but there does not seem to be much inquiry, and we continue our last quotations, $1.45@1.50 for fair to prime red, and $1.55@1.60 for white. The Chicago market is reported quiet but firm at 47@50. Old Shelled Corn is still quotable at 58@60 free in elevator. New crop Ear Corn selling at 50@55, and old is quotable at 60@65, as to quality. The demand is hardly as urgent as it has been, as there has been a slight increase in the receipts recently. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged at 80@85. No movement whatever in Barley.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm and somewhat excited, with an upward tendency in prices. A late Rio telegram reports an advance of 200 reis per arroba and a considerable decrease in stock, and the general effect of the news, as might be expected, is to strengthen the buoyant feeling previously prevailing. Sugars are also firmer, the threatening news from Havana having somewhat strengthened the market again, but it is not likely to amount to much. Coffee—Choice Rio, 21 to 23, good to prime, 19@20; fair, 18¼@18¾. Roasted ₱ packages, Rio loose, 23¾. Sugars.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10¾; Standard A, 10¼; B, 10; Ex C, 10. Rice—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c. Hominy—$4.50@5 ₱ brl. Hay—The arrivals of baled for some time past have been comparatively light, and the market is firmer in consequence, although prices remain about as last quoted, ranging on wharf and track from $20@22 per ton, according to quality and condition. Onions—Selling in small lots at $4@4.50 per barrel, as to quality. Potatoes—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in a jobbing way, $1.10@1.15 per bushel. Sweets quoted at $4.50@5 per brl. Ballsfords, are held at $6 for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Continues dull, and dealers are closing out their old stock as best as they can. Peas—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₱ lb, 12¾. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 8¾. Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11¾c. Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef Sides, Best tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 7½c. Bacon Sides, 8½c. Bacon Short Rib Sides, 8½c. Bacon Bellies, 8½c. Mess Pork, $15.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres, ₱ lb. Do. half bbls, 9½c. Do. bbls, 9c. Do. tres, ₱ lb, refined, 10½c. Do in 5 lb. pails, 10¾c. Do. in 3 lb. pails 12¾c ₱ pound. Do. in 4 to 5 pails, 12¾. Do in 5 lb. pails, 12¾. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.40 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.50@1.60 by the jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed, $1.80@1.85 per bushel. No movement in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6@6½c.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer; may be quoted at 89@90c ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH IRON AND NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Dec. 5, 1873.

Trade in all kinds of finished irons continues quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year, and the market is devoid of any new new features worthy of special notice. The mills, with one or two exceptions, are still in operation, but orders are coming in sparingly, and it is probable there will be a general suspension during the first half of January, as there always is, to take stock and make repairs. In regard to collections there seems to be very little complaint; very few drafts are being returned, and the outlook, business is, in fact, much more than could reasonably be expected. As stocks are known to be very much reduced, both in the hands of consumers and jobbers, an increased demand is confidently expected next month, and a heavy spring trade is almost certain. The Nail trade continues dull, as it always is at the season of the year, and prices, as will be seen by reference to the card, have been reduced 25 cents per keg all round.

FLAT BAR.	
1¼ to 4 by ⅝ to 1 inch	1¼ and 1¾ by ⅝ to ¾ inch
4 to 6 by ⅝ to 1 inch	3 3-10c
6 to 8 by 1¼ to 1½ inch	3 5-10c
	3 7-10c
SQUARES.	
1 to 1¾ inch	3 10c
2 to 2¾ inch	3 5-10c
3 to 3¾ inch	3 10-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4 3 10c
4 to 4¾ inch	4 5-10c
¾ to 3¾ inch	4 10-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	5 10c
HORSE SHOE.	
All sizes	4 10-10c
HEAVY BANDS.	
3½ to 6 by ¼ and ⅝	3 10c
6 to 8 by ¼ and ⅝	4 10c
8 to 10 by ¼ and ⅝	5 10c
8-16 inch	4 60c
LIGHT BANDS.	
3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 10c
6 to 8 by 3-16 to No. 12	4 10c
8 to 10 by 3-16 to No. 12	5 10c
HOOP.	
¾ to 2 inch	4 60c
2 to 2½ inch	5 10c
2½ to 2¾ inch	6 10c
2¾ to 3¼ inch	6 10c
3¼ to 3¾ inch	7 10c
OVAL IRON.	
¾ to 1¼ inch	4 10c
¾ to 1 inch	4 10c
HALF OF HALF ROUND.	
¾ to 1¼ inch	4 10c
¾ to 1¼ inch	5 10c
¾ to 1¼ inch	6 10c
Horse Nail Iron	5 10c
Wagon box iron, ¾ and ¾ inch	5 10c
CAST NAILS.	
Rolled.	Rolled.
3, 4, ¾ and ¾ inch thick	5 10c
Butter plate	5 10c
Hollow Ware	6 10c
Hollow Ware	6 10c
Hollow Ware	7 10c
Hollow Ware	8 10c
Hollow Ware	9 10c
Hollow Ware	10 10c
Hollow Ware

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Miss Carrie Burke, Grafton, W. Va., 2c; Mrs. John S. Dilworth, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Jerry Mowry, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Miss Ellin Lynch, New York, 3c. E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Pereire at New York; the steamer Egypt at New York; the steamer Caspian at Baltimore; the steamer Denmark at London; the steamer Braunschweig at Southampton.

Runaway This Morning.

Last night, between twelve and one o'clock, a serious runaway occurred on Penn avenue. A young man named Scott and a woman named Maggie Ward were driving in a buggy, when the horse suddenly started and ran away. Scott was thrown out and badly cut about the head. The girl jumped out and was also badly hurt. The horse was captured after wrecking the buggy.

Runaway Accident.

Yesterday morning a horse attached to a lumber wagon ran away on Lacock street, Allegheny, and after throwing out the driver, John Bean, at the corner of Madison avenue, ran over a child named Carr, that was crossing the street. The girl had one of her legs broken below the knee and was badly bruised. She was picked up insensible and carried to her home, No. 17 Madison avenue, where she was properly attended to. The horse and wagon belonged to R. M. Blair.

The New Constitution—Meeting To-night.

A meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, who are favorable to the adoption of the new Constitution, will be held this evening in the Fortieth street school house. Everybody is cordially invited to attend and hear the addresses of Messrs. F. A. Purviance, Judge Ewing and R. H. Lyon, who will explain and point out the benefits that will result from the adoption of the new Constitution, and show how very superior it is to the old.

Caught on the Premises.

James Trimble was caught about four o'clock yesterday morning, by officers Young and Kennedy, in the store of Mr. E. R. Lewis, corner of Wylie and Chatham streets. James pretended he had entered to waken the family, but his actions were decidedly of a suspicious character, and as his movements were peculiar, and physiognomy not of the honest kind, he was taken to the lock-up. Yesterday afternoon, he was "interviewed" by the Mayor, and in default of bail he was remanded to jail for court. Trimble is believed to be one of a gang of burglars, who are "working" the hill and whose operations are likely to be cut short.

Gas in Allegheny.

The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. A communication was read from the Controller, showing that the commissioners had expended $81,173.62, being $3,293.96 over their appropriation. The communication was received and filed. It was decided to ask Councils to transfer $4,000 to the committee. Two petitions for gas mains on Middle alley and Kerr street, were referred to the Gas company. The petition for a gas main on River avenue was laid over for the present until the street is graded. The resolution for pipe on Main street was filed. A number of new lamps were ordered and bills amounting to $300 were approved.

THE ALLEGHENY POOR.

Meeting of the Directors Last Evening.

Last evening the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors held a meeting, when the Steward's report was presented, showing that there were 144 inmates in the Poor House, and that there had been two deaths and one birth during November. Secretary McGonnigle reported having disbursed $321 for out door relief. Bills to the amount of $2,500 were approved of. Secretary McGonnigle then made a statement in regard to the extreme suffering now going on in the lower portion of the city, and also what he had done to alleviate it. The Board after some discussion appointed Messrs. Reed and Bothwell a Committee to be present at the office on Monday morning at ten o'clock, when the applicants aided would again present themselves. The Finance Committee of the Board was instructed to borrow $20,000. Soup houses were not mentioned.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Petition Filed Against Robert J. Grier, the Missing Cashier—The Allegations.

Yesterday morning Mr. Robert Dickson, President and Trustee of the Nation Trust Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court against Robert J. Grier, late cashier of the above named institution. The allegations set forth in the petition are as follows:

"The said Robert J. Grier being cashier of the said banking company, and having the care and custody of its monies, property and assets, did at divers times within the present year, take, appropriate and convert to his own use, divers large sums of money, amounting to many thousands of dollars, the property of said banking company, held in trust by your petitioner for said company as aforesaid, and the said Robert J. Grier did then and there take, appropriate and convert to his own use certain valuable bills receivable and notes of great value, to-wit, of the value of many thousand dollars. And the said Robert J. Grier is indebted and legally liable to your petitioner in a large sum of money, so taken and used and appropriated by him without the knowledge and consent of your petitioner. Your petitioner cannot give a more particular statement of the said indebtedness and liability of said Robert J. Grier at the present time because he has not had sufficient time to make a complete investigation and statement thereof, but he prays leave to make proof thereof hereafter. And the petitioner further says that the defendant, Robert J. Grier, did conceal himself and to avoid the service of legal process, in an action for the recovery of a debt or demand provable under this act. The petitioner further charges that the defendant committed an act of bankruptcy by absenting himself from the State of Pennsylvania with intent to cheat and defraud his creditors."

IN MEMORIAM.

Col. John S. Kreps.

Col. John S. Kreps, who departed this life on Friday morning, November 28th, at his residence, near Brownsville, Pa., was the youngest son of Hon. Solomon G. Kreps, of Bridgeport, Fayette county, Pa., who died in 1833. Ensign Kreps, at the time of his death, represented his district in the State Senate. He was a man of great influence, and took a very prominent part in the political movements of that day.

Col. John S. Kreps, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1829, and at the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, aided in raising a cavalry regiment, which was organized at Wheeling, West Virginia, known as the 1st Virginia Cavalry and being the first regiment put in the field by that new State, he was elected Major and commissioned by Governor Pierpoint. The demand for troops being urgent, the regiment was soon called into active Service, where under General Rosecrans and afterwards under General Sigel the Regiment participated in a great number of skirmishes, and hard fought battles.

Major Kreps being mentioned with honor, in the official report, he was promoted to a Lieut. Colonelcy, and but for failing health, induced by exposure in the field, would no doubt have risen to higher honors, being compelled in consequence of impaired health to tender his resignation, which was reluctantly accepted. He returned to his home with the hope of regaining his health. Symptoms of consumption of the lungs manifesting themselves, he was recommended by his physicians to Winter in Southern Florida. Having spent the Winter in St. Augustine, Florida, he returned home in May but slightly benefited, his disease having taken too firm a hold. He continued to decline until relieved by death.

Col. Kreps was a man of the highest integrity, indomitable energy and will, the soul of honor, he scorned even the semblance of falsehood. He was endeared to a large circle of warm friends, who will read this notice of his death with feelings of the most poignant regret. They will be glad to learn, however, that his last moments were among the happiest of his life, being fortified by the sacrament of baptism a few hours previous to his death. He breathed his last surrounded by his wife and loving sisters, full of confidence and hope in the redeeming merits of his Saviour, and of a blissful immortality. W.

OPERATORS AND MINERS.

Meeting of the Coal Exchange Yesterday —Reports from the Pools—The Reduction in the Price of Mining and Labor to be Adhered To.

The Coal Exchange met yesterday morning at the corner of Market and Water streets. Mr. Simpson Horner was elected President, and Mr. L. W. Grubbs Secretary. Mr. Miller, from Pool No. 3, reported that there were no miners working at three and a half cents, and stated that he thought there were no mines running at less than four cents per bushel. Mr. O'Neil stated that the majority of the works in Pool No. 3 were working at four cents. Mr. Cornell, from Pool No. 2, reported that part of his men were working at three and a half cents. Mr. Gracheers said that part of his men were working at four cents, but it was his intention to stop running after to-day, unless the men consent to a reduction.

After hearing all the reports the general opinion of the members of the Exchange appeared to be that the miners would soon resume work at the reduced rates. After considerable discussion and consultation among the members the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, Owing to the remarkable depression in the coal market of the South, and owing to the financial crisis with which the whole country is afflicted, in consequence of which it is utterly impracticable for operators to pay over 3½ cents per bushel for mining coal, and in order to preserve harmony, and to secure unanimity of action in effecting the announced reduction, it is

Resolved, That we, the undersigned coal operators in session assembled, pledge ourselves not to resume work until the miners agree to work at a reduction of one-half cent a bushel, and other labors at a reduction of twelve and one-half per cent.

Resolved, further, That a committee of three for each pool be appointed by the Chair to see the different operators in the respective pools to which they shall be appointed, and secure their signatures to these resolutions.

In accordance with the above resolution the Chairman appointed the following committees for the different pools.

Pool No. 1.—F. C. Devlin, Thomas Kennedy, J. D Fisher.

Pool No. 1.—Wm. Whigden, G. T. Miller, J. E. O'Neil.

Pool No. 3.—H. A. Warren, Louis Stalb, Wm. B Huston.

Pool No. 4.—L. W. Morgan, W. P. Frazier, F. H. Courtin.

All the members present signed the resolution and the meeting then adjourned.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

COMMUNION services will be held in the First Methodist Church, South-Side, next Sabbath.

EIGHT persons were received into the Church, Cherry Tree, a few Sabbath's since, by Rev S. F. Crowther.

A REVIVAL is in progress at Centre church, Presbytery of Kittanning; ten were added at the late communion.

THE German Methodist Church, South-Side, is having prosperity. We learn that a number are uniting with the church.

REV. JOHN STOCKTON, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Cross Creek, has been with his congregation nearly fifty years.

REV. WILLIAM M. COLEMAN, pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, South Side, has been with his congregation twelve years.

ON Sunday, the 23d of November, Rev. W. J. Park, late of Fredricksburg, was installed as pastor to the Presbyterian church of Canton.

SEVEN new M. E. churches have been built in the McConnellsville District this year. Rev. S. M. Hickman, formerly of this city, is Presiding Elder.

REV. B. F. Woosburn, pastor of the Baptist Church, Allegheny City, is meeting with prosperity in his congregation, and in his Sabbath School.

VALLEY CHAPEL on Bethel circuit, McConnellsville District, was burnt on the first Sabbath of November. The people expect to rebuild in the Spring.

THE United Presbyterian church at McKeesport is said to be in a prosperous condition, under the efficient labors of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Elder.

REV. MR. GETMAN, of the Lutheran church, Allegheny, is quite ill, suffering from a throat affection. Rev. J. Vannote will occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

A SEWING society for the relief of the poor will be organized this afternoon in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, by the ladies of that congregation.

REV. THEODORE FINLEY, stationed at Beverly M. E. church, has been lying dangerously ill for some weeks, but his physicians are now hopeful of at least a temporary recovery.

TO-MORROW (Sunday) afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association at 3½ o'clock, services in the form of "Bible Reading" conducted by Maj. E. W. Matthews.

REV. J. K. CRAMER, pastor of the Baptist Church, Elizabeth, Pa., has been favored with considerable success in his work. This congregation has a number of earnest workers.

REV. JOHN MOORE, late principal of Cottage Seminary, Pottstown, has received a call to the church of Beulah, Blairsville Presbytery. His address will be Wilkinsburg P. O., Pittsburgh.

REV. J. W. RUTLEDGE, an aged and honored minister of the Methodist Church, residing at No. 52 Roberts street, this city, fell on his steps, a few days since, and hurt himself badly but not seriously.

The Fifth Methodist Church (Soho) Rev. Mr. Colhouer, pastor, has recently erected two fine houses, one in which the pastor lives and one for rent. The congregation is only some five years old.

MERCER U. P. Presbytery met at Sharon November 25th. In the absence of President Jeffers, D. D., who was appointed to preach the opening sermon, Rev. J. M. Donaldson preached, from Isaiah lix.

IN consequence of the absence of the pastor from the city, there will be no services in the Central United Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-morrow. Sabbath school, however, meets as usual at 1½ P. M.

A SUPPER at fifty cents a plate was given last evening in Rev. E. Swift's church, Allegheny, by the ladies of that congregation. The proceeds to be spent in providing clothes for missionaries and their families.

THE newly repaired M. E. church building at Apollo, Pa., was re-opened for divine service on Sabbath, November 23rd, Dr. R. L. Miller, the presiding elder of this district, and Rev. S. M. Vernon, of Christ church, Pittsburgh, officiating.

REV. WILLIAM COLLIER, D. D., pastor of the Methodist Church, Connellsville, Pa., is having success in his charge. The church is gradually increasing in interest, and in public favor. Dr. Collier has been preaching over fifty years, and is still more youthful in spirits than many ministers of forty.

A MEETING is now in progress in Port Perry, near McKeesport, R. Morrow pastor. The meeting began about one week ago, and there have been twenty conversions and as many additions to the church. Every night there are from eight to thirteen at the altar, and the meeting is still increasing in interest.

REV. J. MCKENDREE REILEY, D. D., will deliver a lecture on the "American Centennial," in the Liberty street M. E. church (Liberty and Fourth streets), December 11th. Doctor Reiley was formerly pastor of Christ M. E. church, in this city, and his reputation as an orator is widely and favorably known.

DR. FRESTLEY appears over his own signature in the *Presbyterian Banner* of this week, in a three or four column article, justifying himself from certain articles in the *United Presbyterian*, in reference to his case and dismission from the United Presbyterian Church. The article is read and discussed generally.

FIFTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, M. J. Montgomery pastor, is prospering. A meeting has been in progress for over three weeks. Congregations are greatly enlarged, about twenty-five have been converted, and the church very much quickened. Mr. Montgomery is closing the third year of his pastorate at this church very successfully.

THE new house of worship for the Presbyterian church of Bascoon was dedicated last Wednesday week. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., and a historical discourse was delivered by Rev. C. V. McKaig, former pastor. The congregation was large, and the services were of the most interesting character.

AT a recent communion in the Presbyterian church of Johnstown, fifteen persons were added to the membership of the church; twelve of those were on profession of religion and one has been received since, making thirteen—all young persons from the Sabbath School. Meetings for prayer and conference, still in progress, are well attended.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Important Business Transacted at Yesterday's Meeting — Improvements and Changes.

The Survey Committee met yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall. Members present—Messrs. Burgwin, Finley, Maple, Laughran, Murray, Williams, Morgan, Kirk, Kerr and Durling. Mr. Kirk, from the sub committee on the location of Douglass avenue, reported a location plan at a width of fifty feet, with right angle connection with Forbes street. The plan was approved and adopted. The City Engineer presented a profile of Stanton avenue, providing for certain changes. Approved. The profile of Forty-second street, Butler street to Penn avenue, providing for a uniform grade between the points named, was approved. The profile of the grade of Sylvan avenue extension was presented, and on motion of Mr. Burgwin, the difference between the two grades was also ordered. The following was offered by Mr. Finley.

Resolved, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby instructed to fix a grade on Fifth avenue extension from Penn avenue (and under the Pennsylvania Railroad) to a point seven hundred and fifty feet north eastwardly of Franks-town avenue near the junction of Spring street, when the same be continued and opened.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Morgan, from the sub-committee on the change of grade on Forbes street reported a change which was approved.

Mr. Maple asked the following changes in the streets in T. S. Maple's plan of lots. Widening of First street from thirty feet to fifty feet, and extension to Mt. Oliver Incline Plane. Widening of Second, Third and Fourth streets from thirty feet to fifty feet. Bellrbower avenue from thirty feet to fifty feet. Lillian street from thirty feet to forty feet. Oak alley from twenty feet to a forty feet street and extension of same to St. Thomas street. Allen avenue, Walter avenue and Maple avenue from forty feet to fifty feet. The changes were approved.

Finley's plan of lots was referred to a sub committee consisting of Messrs. Morgan, Williams and Kirk.

"The Great God and our Saviour" by Dr. Prestly to-morrow evening at Library Hall.

The United Presbyterian of this city has endorsed, in its issue of November 6th, 1873:

ELAINE.—This is the name of a new illumination that is destined, we hope, to go into general use. It is the purest distillation of our crude oil in the market, from which all explosive qualities are removed. It is, of course, a little higher in price than refined oils generally, but it makes up in safety and brilliant light for more than the difference to cost. We have seen it tested, and from personal knowledge can commend it for all it claims as the safest, best and cheapest light known.

With such a respectable endorsement, consumers have a perfect guarantee for its safety.

Dr. James Prestly at Library Hall to-morrow afternoon and evening.

"Sell Low."

This is the last order issued by the proprietor of the Boston Clothing House to his employes in the city. That this is so is attested by the great number of suits that are daily leaving their establishment. From the huge bundles of clothing carried away by many customers, one would think that they were buying a stock of clothing for next year. This may not be the case, but one thing is certain that they buy a great deal more than they otherwise would, for the reason that they can afford to do so, on account of the extreme cheapness. Try how much a few dollars will purchase at 95 Smithfield street.

Alaska Seals
At GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street,
Allegheny.

Wm. H. Graham, Esq.

The Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, have done themselves credit and honored a most worthy man by suggesting Mr. Wm. H. Graham for select Councilman. Mr. Graham has proved one of the most efficient members of Common Council, always alive to the best interests of his constituents; and we feel assured that his financial ability, and his long experience, will ensure his election. Second ward will vote for and nominate him on Saturday by a large majority. 2

"The Great God and our Saviour," by Dr. Prestly to-morrow evening at Library Hall.

People complain of dull times. If they go to Geo. Crawford & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue, they will see there and time to spill any one. Get dull times, and you then need not run after trains, or freeze on a cold morning waiting for the train to come along, all on account of not having the correct time if you have a good watch. If not, leave it and have it repaired, or buy one of those new watches that they have had so much success with. Do not forget them. Their store is just two doors below the Opera House, No. 76.

If you wish to find any of Charlie Bubb's old friends go to GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue.

Groceries Tumbling.

A tumble in prices is always cheering to the consumer, whatever be the article, whether one of necessity or one of luxury. And the news must be especially welcome to our readers that the reputable and long-established wholesale and retail grocery house of J. Bingham, No. 378 Penn avenue, sells a first class article of groceries at prices below what is paid for an inferior quality at houses doing a small trade. Buying largely for cash and selling at profits which ensure quick sales, patrons of this house can rely on getting their groceries fresh and cheap.

Prompt Cash paid for Wrought Scrap Iron at No. 35 Fayette street, Pittsburgh.
6 SAMUEL COLVIN & Co.

Do You Need Any Furniture?

If so, then buy the best, which is always the cheapest. Buy, too, at an establishment that has gained a reputation for the manufacture of honest furniture. Furniture prepared for the auction rooms is always dear, let its price be ever so low. But at the rooms of Messrs. J. Meyer & Son, Nos. 412 and 414 Penn street, (east of railroad crossing) is to be found a stock of furniture that has been prepared with that extreme care and honesty, for which this house has become proverbial. Call and examine their stock, and having done so, you will be sure to purchase.

During all the panic people still continued to flock to
GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co.'s,
76 Fifth avenue.

A large stock of fine music boxes just received at Geo. Crawford & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue. Go see them and hear their sweet notes.

Coney—Mink—Alaska.

No lady can be true to herself or to her purse who, in her search for furs, passes by the very large and very fine selections of these articles at the Hat, Cap and Fur Emporium of Messrs. Graham & McGregor, No. 46 Federal street, Allegheny. Their stock of furs is sufficient to gratify the taste of the most exacting and the most fastidious, but really beautiful and stylish. No old, moth-eaten stock, but all fresh, excellent in quality and of the most fashionable styles. Ladies, you should visit this house at once, and secure a set of the most elegant and beautiful furs at a price to suit the times.

Go and hear Dr. James Prestly to-morrow at 2½ P. M. and 7 o'clock in the evening, at Library Hall, Penn avenue.

Cameo, amethyst, coral and gold sets, all descriptions and perfectly beautiful, at the reliable jewelry house of Geo. Crawford & Co., 76 Fifth avenue.

Children's Hats
at GRAHAM & MCGREGOR'S,
46 Federal street,
Allegheny.

No Suspension.

Sound sleep will follow the deposit of your savings in the Smithfield Savings Bank, Smithfield street, one door from Diamond street. No danger of suspension.

Go and hear Dr. James Prestly to-morrow at 2½ P. M., and at 7 o'clock in the evening, at Library Hall, Penn avenue.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

----Keep watch for the midnight marauder.

----The Finance Committee will meet again this morning at ten o'clock.

----The City Councils will meet in regular session on Monday afternoon.

----The Titusville *Courier* claims the largest circulation in the oil regions. It is a good paper and deserves success.

----"Neely" Burns is jailed for a hearing on Monday. He is charged by John Nolan, with "capturing" his "ticker."

----Thirty dollars worth of razors were carried off from Tanner's barber shop in Rochester, Pa., on Monday night.

----Celia Devinny, before Alderman McMaster charged Harris Henderson with stealing a shirt, and the Squire has issued a warrant. The parties are colored.

----Robert J. Grier, the defaulting cashier of the Nation Trust Company, it is said, has Detective Pinkerton, Chief of Pinkerton's Chicago Detective Agency, on his trail.

----A man named Beckert was confidenced out of thirty dollars at the Connellsville depot yesterday. Beckert is from Chicago *en route* to Meyer's Mills on the Connellsville Railroad.

----The Allegheny Wooden Building Committee met last evening and decided to have an ordinance prepared authorizing C. Coleman & Son to effect an iron-clad building on Kilbuck street.

----Last night about eleven o'clock an alarm of fire was struck from box 75, A. V. R. R. shops. It was occasioned by a slight fire in a house on Forty-sixth street, which was quickly extinguished.

----James Black, John Sumath, Frank Taylor and S. Butler, the latter a vagrant, and the other three very suspicious characters, were sent to the Work-house by Mayor Blackmore yesterday for ninety days each.

----Cornelius Hays, charged before Alderman Krehan, on oath of Mrs. C. Lodstaff, with entering a building with intent to commit a felony, was arrested yesterday by officer Hoerr, and in default of bail committed for trial.

----The Wylie avenue Commission met last night in the City Controller's office to hear the estimate of the Engineer of the amount of excavation during the month of November. No other business of importance was transacted.

----Jas. Hall *alias* "Jersey Sam" who did the cutting of Nill in the Water street saloon on the first of November last, waived a hearing yesterday, and in default of twenty-five hundred dollars bail was remanded to jail for court.

----Yesterday morning Mrs. Mullin wife of Mr. John Mullin, of Allegheny, died at her residence, of inflammation of the bowels, after a short illness. Her husband left the city a day or two ago, when Mrs. Mullin was in good health.

----Miss Matilda Elndman, of this city, will lecture on "Woman Suffrage" in the First United Presbyterian church, Freeport, on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., to Johnston on Friday evening, the 12th, and at Altoona on the 16th.

----The Second Matinee of the American Conservatory of Music takes place this afternoon in Library Hall. It promises to be an entertainment well worth visiting, and should it prove as good as the other one a visit will be well repaid.

----The sub-Police Committee appointed to consider the advisability of increasing the police force of this city held a meeting last night in the Mayor's office and decided to recommend that an addition of twenty-five men be made to the present number.

----An Englishman who had taken passage from this city on the steamer Exchange, to Cairo, had his pocket book containing fifty dollars, from his coat pocket, and now that the colored second steward is missing, he has grave suspicion that he was the thief.

----Max Meyer gave $500 bail yesterday before Alderman Schmolze, of the South Side, to appear in Court and answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery preferred against him by his wife Mary, who alleged that he kicked her down stairs and then threatened to kill her.

----All the ready-made work in Wray's shoe store on Fifth avenue extension was taken yesterday morning by burglars, who had forced an entrances into the store by prying open a shutter. Trimble, the man in jail caught in Lewis's store on Wylie street, is believed knows something of it.

----A telegram from the Twelfth ward police station received about half past eight o'clock last night at the Mayor's office stated that a grocery store of S. S. Smith, at the corner of Penn avenue and Thirty-first street had been robbed of four hundred dollars. No further particulars could be learned.

----Fred. Fallstaff is the humorist of the Criminal Court room. It is said that the man who took his advice and went to jail and stayed there three weeks instead of paying the costs assessed against him, is anxious to have an interview with Fred., so he can explain matters and show him "how the old thing works."

----Mr. John Huckenstein announces himself in a card, in another column as a candidate for re-election to Select Council from the Third ward, Allegheny Mr. Huckenstein has served heretofore as a Councilman well and faithfully, having been always active in the interest of his ward and city, and will no doubt be re-elected.

----The Allegheny Mayor yesterday committed the following named men to the Workhouse, at their own request, they being unable to obtain employment: Wm. Cummings, and John Davis, each thirty days; John Quinn, John Smith, and James McClure, John Keyser and John Morris, each sixty days, and Thos. Wilson and James Hayes, each ninety days.

----Mr. Samuel Blackmore, a young man about sixteen years of age, and a son of Mayor Blackmore, has made a complete set of drawings of the exterior and interior of the house in which old Mrs. Brauenlien was murdered some time ago. They are very creditable indeed, being well executed, and are evidence of much talent in the young author; and may be interested reporters were excluded, but the following information was obtained from parties who were present at the meeting: In addition to the committee appointed at a recent meeting, consisting of Messrs. Jno. Herron, Jno. H. McElvey and Jos. Lang, to confer with the Finance committee of the city, Messrs. Jas. McCabe, Alex. Pitcairn and T. C. Dick were added. This committee will this morning meet the Finance Committee at ten o'clock, when they will offer a proposition in substance as follows: They will pay an extension of time sufficient to thoroughly examine their books and see what their real assets and liabilities are; they will produce to the committee sufficient evidence that they have ample money secured to pay all that they may owe the city. They will then ask that the proof of the bank's indebtedness to the city to the amount claimed be handed their attornies for examination. They will not acknowledge their responsibility until it is clearly shown, but they will pay to the city all the money that the Nation Trust Company does owe it, as received from the sale of water bonds to it entrusted, through their cashier, Robert J. Grier, providing, of course, it is clearly shown by the Controller's claim they will shirk nothing, but they must know the amount they will have to pay and how soon they will have to pay it. They claim that to push them now or to force them into bankruptcy would only be a needless volley on the part of the city, and besides close the business of many a poor stockholder. They say it is not right that they should bear the loss of others' evil doing, but they will bear the brunt manfully, providing no time is given them and they be given sufficient time, so they will not be compelled to sacrifice their property.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening "Oliver Twist" was presented to a full house, Miss Western and Mr. Whalley of course, meeting the leading roles. This afternoon, for the matinee, "East Lynne" will be presented, and this evening will close Miss Western's engagement with "Oliver Twist."

LIBRARY HALL.—On Tuesday evening Prof. Wm. S. Andrews will deliver his humorous lecture entitled "Dialect Humor," under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association.

Three-Quarter Plate U. S. Watches.

A large stock of the above popular and reliable time-keepers has just been received at the Jewelry establishment of Messrs. George Crawford & Co., No. 76 Fifth avenue. These watches, although but lately introduced to the notice of the public, have been extensively sold and are universally regarded by their owners as perfectly accurate and reliable. That they are destined to become the most popular watches in the market we have not the slightest hesitation in predicting, knowing, as we do, that they can be relied upon for all purposes. We desire, likewise, to invite the attention of our readers to the fact that the firm designated have made additions to their stock in every department, comprising articles of unique design, rare beauty, suitable for holiday presents. The house is thoroughly reliable, and the prices on all goods have been reduced to suit the times. The latest additions were purchased in the East at panic prices, thus enabling the firm to offer extra inducements to cash purchasers without fear of loss.

J. S. Wallace will be found at George Crawford & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue.

The Panic Has Ended.

The above remark was made by a gentleman as he was passing No. 95 Smithfield street, and was occasioned by seeing the great numbers of people that were buying clothing at the Boston Clothing House. And indeed he was but uttering the truth as far as this house is concerned, but not the whole truth, for No. 95 Smithfield has never known such a word as panic. When money tightened, clothing was reduced to accord with the stringency, and daily and weekly reductions were made, so that now clothing at the "Hub" is selling at merely nominal figures, and as a consequence, the sales are increased accordingly. Visit the "Hub" and you will find goods so cheap that you can not help from purchasing.

"The Parable of the Wedding Garment," by Dr. Prestly at 2½ P. M., to-morrow at Library Hall,

A Nice Christmas Gift.

The most acceptable gift a husband can make his better half is one of those neat and useful chairs kept by J. N. Dryden & Co., 182 Federal street. This is the Nursery Chair, and where used does away with the crying of infants almost entirely and completely supersedes the use of a nurse. So that, as a matter of comfort and economy, nothing can equal it in the family. Also on hand a full line of excellent furniture sold at prices to agree with the stringency of the times.

Horology—Horology—Horology—Horology—at GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.'S, 76 Fifth avenue.

Merit Must be Successful.

In every trade, business, art or occupation of life, the successful man is he who makes himself worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public. And nowhere in our city is a better exemplification of this truth to be found than at the Boston Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield. This house is doing an immense business in the clothing line, notwithstanding the dullness of the times, which proves that people receive satisfactory inducements here in quality of goods and cheapness of price. The "Boston" will suffer no rival in the matter of low prices.

The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette is one of the best advertising mediums in the country. If you don't believe it ask GEORGE CRAWFORD & Co., 76 Fifth avenue.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

Another Meeting of Stockholders—The Proposition Intended to be Made to the Finance Committee this Morning.

Last evening the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company held another protracted meeting in the Ralston school house, the object being if possible to raise more money, and also to instruct their committee to meet the Finance Committee of city Councils and to make some effort to fix the matter now in dispute with regard to the liability of the bank, for the full amount, five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars, the proceeds of water bonds, belonging to the city. Mr. John H. McElvey, presided, and Mr. William McLean acted as Secretary. The matter in regard to what should be done towards making a settlement with the city was discussed at length, when a recess was taken, and stockholders were asked to subscribe additional funds if they were able, and to secure a sufficient amount of money and guarantee to secure the creditors. In response to this call, nearly a hundred thousand dollars additional were subscribed, making in all some seven hundred thousand dollars secured. It may be stated that reporters were excluded, but the following information was obtained from parties who were present at the meeting: In addition to the committee appointed at a recent meeting, consisting of Messrs. Jno. Herron, Jno. H. McElvey and Jos. Lang, to confer with the Finance committee of the city, Messrs. Jas. McCabe, Alex. Pitcairn and T. C. Dick were added. This committee will this morning meet the Finance Committee at ten o'clock, when they will offer a proposition in substance as follows: They will ask an extension of time sufficient to thoroughly examine their books and see what their real assets and liabilities are; they will produce to the committee sufficient evidence that they have ample money secured to pay all that they may owe the city. They will then ask that the proof of the bank's indebtedness to the city to the amount claimed be handed their attornies for examination. They will not acknowledge their responsibility until it is clearly shown, but they will pay to the city all the money that the Nation Trust Company does owe it, as received from the sale of water bonds to it entrusted, through their cashier, Robert J. Grier, providing, of course, it is clearly shown by the Controller's claim they will shirk nothing, but they must know the amount they will have to pay and how soon they will have to pay it. They claim that to push them now or to force them into bankruptcy would only be a needless volley on the part of the city, and besides close the business of many a poor stockholder. They say it is not right that they should bear the loss of others' evil doing, but they will bear the brunt manfully, providing no time is given them and they be given sufficient time, so they will not be compelled to sacrifice their property.

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THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Edward Monroe entered a plea of guilty of the larceny of sundry promissory notes, charged by Michael Powers, and the Court sentenced him to pay a fine of six cents and to undergo an imprisonment in the work house for two years.

John McDonald and Patrick O'Brien were each found guilty of malicious mischief in breaking four large window lights on the premises of Frederick Meinen. Both parties were also tried on a charge of committing an assault and battery on Henry Rossman, and the jury found O'Brien guilty, and McDonald not guilty.

Thomas Coyne plead *nolle contendere* to the charge of committing a felonious assault and battery on his wife, Mary Coyne. This is the party who shot his wife, near the Court House, some five weeks ago.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Thomas, charged by P. H. McKelvy, proprietor of the Eagle Hotel, with the larceny of an overcoat belonging to one of the guests, and valued at $20, is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frederick Johnson,	Chas. Bambach,
T. McNary,	John Britting,
Robert Brown,	Robert E. Conner,
George Black,	Andrew Findley,
David Scott,	Thomas Fordon,
Wm. J. Simpson,	Catharine Hamm,
Wm. A. Watson,	J. W. Milliken,
James Avery,	C. Rosenbaugh et al.
Al. Otterson,	Gerhart Schmolly,
Mary J. Otterson,	Wm. Wayman,
Wm. R. Black,	Geo. Wilmore.

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing and White.]

The case of Hobson & Gillespie vs. John C. Taylor, being an action for debt, is on trial before Judge Ewing.

In the case of Barbara Bigley, guardian et al. vs. Philip Bigley, Sr., administrator, being a scire facias to revive a judgement, the jury found for plaintiff for $2,250 98, subject to opinions of the Court on questions of law reserved.

In the case of the steamer "R. C. Gray" vs. Walker Shepler, action to recover for coal lost, the jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $154.75.

The case now on trial before Judge White is that of Richard Wellington vs. John Stoft, being an action to recover for a barge of coal lost.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The contested will case of Matthew H. West, Jr. et. al. vs. J. H Irwin et. al. is still on trial. Mr. H. C. Campbell was, on motion of S. H. McClung, Esq., admitted and qualified to practice in this court.

CITY SURVEYS.

**Important Business Transacted at Yesterday's